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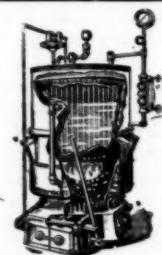
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## GENERAL SHERMAN'S LETTERS.\*

The letters sent by General Sherman to his brother John, between the years 1837 and 1891, have just appeared from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. They are an interesting presentation of the character and opinions of this sturdy soldier. Even in his youth he showed the high appreciation of the obligations of duty and honor, and the contempt for the main chance which characterized him through life. While still a lad of nineteen, he gave this excellent advice to his brother, two years younger, who wrote that he had turned aside from his duties as an engineer, to engage in a salt speculation: "A reputation for a strict and rigid compliance with one's duties, whatever they may be, is far more valuable than a dozen loads of salt." Later on, when he learned that the speculation had not turned out well, he added, "I am glad of it, because, had you succeeded, your attention would have been turned from your present business." This letter was written when Sherman was at the Military Academy. His class standing giving him the choice of corps, Cadet Sherman chose the 5th Infantry, because of its location and because it offered the best prospect of active service. When fortune consigned him to the idleness of garrison life at Charleston, S. C., he declared that "a life of this kind does well enough for a while, but soon surfeits with its flippancy in mingling with people in whom you feel no permanent interest, smirks and smiles when you feel savage, tight boots when your fancy would prefer slippers." After Sherman's resignation from the Army, his patriotic spirit was shown in his letter asking to be relieved as Superintendent of the Louisiana State Seminary. "For no earthly account," said he, "will I do any act or thought hostile to or defiant of the United States."

Sherman's premonition of trouble between the North and South, so far as shown by these letters, first appeared in August, 1856, when he wrote from San Francisco: "Unless people, both North and South, learn more moderation, we'll see sights in the way of civil war. Of course the North have the strength and must prevail, though the people of the South would be desperate enough." When, shortly after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, he sought to impress the President with his own apprehensions, "Mr. Lincoln treated all he said with scorn and absolute disregard, and remarked, 'Oh, well, I guess we'll manage to keep house.'"

If Sherman was clear as to the meaning of the storm that was gathering in the years just preceding the war, and had a just estimate of the spirit of the South, he never had a doubt as to what would be the ultimate outcome of the contest. When his brother John expressed his irritation at the conduct of the Southern representatives in Washington, during the closing hours, Tecumseh wrote, saying that "the physical and political power of this nation must pass into the hands of the free states, so that I think you can well afford to take things easy, bear the buffets of a sinking dynasty, and even smile at their impotent threats." Later he said, "Let me record a prediction. Whatever you may, think of the signs of the times, the Government will rise from this strife greater, stronger and more prosperous than ever. It will display energy and military power." At the same time Sherman had a better appreciation than most men of the task before the Government. If he were declared insane because he asked, when politicians were talking about a 90-days' affair, for 75,000 men for Kentucky alone, what would have been thought of him had it been known that he had written his brother, Oct. 26, 1861, saying: "To accomplish the only purposes for which Kentucky can be used, there should be a force here of 200,000 men." Sept. 22, 1862, he wrote: "It is about time that the North understood the truth, that the entire South, man, woman and child, are against us, armed and determined. It will call for a million of men for several years to put them down." And it did, as the event has shown.

Sherman's opinion of volunteer soldiers was not high, not so much because of distrust of the material they furnished, but because he was keenly alive to the evils attending the system of recruiting by political influence and bounties.

As a subaltern in Florida, he speaks of the volunteer militia being "as usual seized with a panic, gathered together like sheep, presenting a sure target for the Indians." When, at the outbreak of the Civil War, he learned that Mr. Lincoln's preparations savored greatly of militia and raw recruits, he wrote: "I say volunteers and militia never were and never will be fit for invasion, and when tried will be defeated and dropt by Lincoln like a hot potatoe. The time will come in this country when professional knowledge will be appreciated, when men that can be trusted will be wanted." Holding that it was not only necessary to

conquer the South, but to impress upon it respect for its conquerors, he said, "It is for this reason that I deem regulars the only species of force that should be used for invasion."

Sherman's first experience of volunteers served to confirm his distrust of them. From Fort Corcoran he wrote Aug. 19, 1861: "Out of my seven regiments, three are in a state of mutiny, and I have been compelled to put one hundred men as prisoners on board a man-of-war. And yesterday, I had my Regulars all ready with shotted guns to fire on our own troops, some of whom not only claim their discharge, but threatened to spike our guns." It was a good Providence that kept the shot in these guns, else Tecumseh Sherman might have gone down under the storm he would have raised in and out of Congress. As to the proper method for dealing with volunteers, Sherman's ideas were sound. Could they have been adopted the war would have been shortened and an immense saving made in blood and treasure. "None but discharged soldiers should go home, or wounded men. All others should be in regimental hospitals or hospitals established near at hand where, as they convalesce, they can join." McClellan he said, "has 70,000 absent from his army. Some were sick, but certainly not over 20,000; with the other 50,000 our country might have been saved the disgrace of a retreat from Richmond." Again, Nov. 24, 1862, "I believe at this moment we have more men under pay at home than in the field, and suppose there is no help for it. If you would make a good law, make a simple one: 'No work, no pay.' No pay unless on duty at the place where the army is. That would save tens of millions per annum." "The great evil," he says, in another place, "is absenteeism, which is real desertion and should be punished with death. Of course, I would have the wounded and sick well cared for, but the sick list, real and feigned, is fearful. More than one-half the proper army is not in the enemy's country, and whilst the actual regiments present for duty are in arrears of pay and force, sick and discharged men are carefully paid and provided for. The 'absent and sick' should receive half-pay, because they receive care in fine hospitals and quiet residences at home. The 'absent without leave' should be treated as deserters, and in no event receive a dollar's pay, clothing or anything else." "Pay of men in the front increases to even \$40 a month, and that of men at depots and to the rear diminishes to a bare maintenance, if not less."

Deal with the Army as you would if you were hiring men for special work. Pay those who do the work high; those who are sick, unfortunate or shirking, pay little or nothing. The same of officers, from Major-Generals to Lieutenants."

These were solemn truths, and had the advice of Sherman and other good soldiers been heeded at this time, the Army would have gained in efficiency and economy; our pension rolls of to-day would have been kept within reasonable dimensions and worthy soldiers saved from the suspicion which, as it is, attends "a hospital record."

Sherman lifted up a warning voice also against the great evil of the system of recruiting, from which our armies in the field suffered so much. "Do, for mercy's sake," he wrote his brother, the Senator, "exhaust your influence to stop this consolidation of regiments. Fill all regiments with conscripts." Speaking of the popular feeling of hostility to Regulars, he said, (Sept. 23, 1862): "The feeling among the people is general that the regular officers are indisposed to treat with decent civility those who, like most of the great military men of history, are educated in the field rather than in the school. And it is feared that habits of education and association make them feel indifferent to the success of the war—fighting rather from a pride of duty than from an earnest conviction that the rebellion must be put down with energy." Sherman continually urges his brother to resist, from his place in the Senate, the popular outcry against unsuccessful Generals who were the victims, not of their own incapacity, but of a radically vicious system. The South he said, "has a united people and as many men as she can arm, the war closes in behind and leaves the same enemy behind. We attempt to occupy places, and the people rise up and make the detachments prisoners. I know you all recognize in these facts simply that Mason is a coward, Ford an ass, McClellan slow, Buell over-cautions, and Wright timid. This may all be so, but the causes lie deeper." "There are about six millions of men in this country all thinking themselves qualified to govern; some thirty-four Governors of states who feel like petty kings, and about ten thousand editors who presume to dictate to Generals, Presidents, and Cabinets."

Again he wrote: "You doubtless, like most Americans, attribute our want of success to poor generals. I do not. With us you insist the boys, the soldiers, govern. They must have this, or that, or will cry down their leaders in the newspapers, so no general can accomplish much. They fight or run as they please, and, of course, it is the general's fault." And

in another letter: "Our people are taught insubordination and independence, and when confused and disordered their commanders are helpless." Jan. 17, 1863, he wrote: "I hope the politicians will not interfere with Halleck. You have driven off McClellan and is Burnside any better? Buell is displaced. Is Rosecrans any faster? His victory at Murfreesboro is dearly bought. Let Halleck alone, and if things do not go to your liking don't charge it to men but to the condition of things. Human power is limited, and you cannot appreciate the difficulty of moulding into an homogeneous machine the discordant elements which go to make up our armies. A thousand dollars a day would not pay me for the trouble of managing a volunteer army." "For a shrewd people we have less sense even than the Mexicans, paying fabulous bounties for a parcel of boys and old men, and swelling our muster-roll, but adding nothing to our real fighting strength."

Another crying evil, in General Sherman's opinion, was the license given to the press in war time. As to his own methods with war correspondents, he said: "I allow no reporters about. My official reports go to the proper office, and thus the enemy shall learn nothing of my forces, plans or purposes through an egotistical and corrupt press." "Who gave notice of McDowell's movement on Manassas, and enabled Johnston so to reinforce Beauregard that our army was defeated? The press. Who gave notice of the movement on Vicksburg? The press. Who has prevented all secret combinations and movements against our enemy? The press. What has paralyzed the Army of the Potomac? Mutual jealousies kept alive by the press. What has enabled the enemy to combine so as to hold Tennessee after we have twice crossed it with victorious armies? What defeats, and will continue to defeat, our best plans here and elsewhere? The press." "The press has now killed McClellan, Buell, Fitz-John Porter, Sumner, Franklin and Burnside. Add my name, and I am not ashamed of the association. If the press can govern the country, let them fight the battles."

Considering that the letters in this volume were written in the confidence of fraternal friendship, they are singularly free from personal criticism, and they contain many kindly expressions of good will and generous recognition towards fellow-soldiers. It is only men of large minds who are by instinct magnanimous. Of McClellan's appointment to the command of the Ohio Militia, Sherman said: "A most excellent appointment; a better officer could not be found." Of Thomas and Sykes he said: "Thomas is a Virginian from near Norfolk, and say what he may, he must feel unpleasantly at leading an invading army. But, if he says he will do it, I know he will do it well. He was never brilliant, but always cool, reliable, and steady, maybe a little slow. Sykes has in him some dashing qualities." Of Custer he wrote, after the war, saying: "G. W. Custer, Lieutenant-Colonel, 7th Cav., is young, very brave, even to rashness—a good trait for a cavalry officer." He has "youth, health, energy and extreme willingness to act and fight." As early as 1884, General Sherman suggested to his brother the names of Harrison and Gresham as proper candidates for the Presidency. Of Gresham he said, "He has a fine war record, and is as honest, outspoken, judicious a man as I know among my old soldiers."

He was not always complimentary, however, for we find these expressions of adverse opinion: "Burnside was not a combative man. He was kind, good and patriotic, as you saw him in the South, but he did not come up to the occasion. Burnside was a good man, but he was not a war soldier." "Of course I know Drum, the Adjutant-General. He has no sympathy with the Army which fought. He was a non-combatant. He never captured a flag, and values it only at its commercial value. He did not think of the blood and torture of battle." "In republics majorities govern, and since only one-sixteenth go to war, non-combatants always govern."

Expressions of Sherman's loyalty to Grant appear throughout these letters. When President Johnson sought to bring the two great soldiers into rivalry and proposed to give the junior of them the rank of Brevet General, he telegraphed his brother to oppose his confirmation to this rank on the ground that the two higher grades in the Army ought not to be complicated with brevets. He also advised the President of this action on his part. In another letter to John Sherman, he said: "I wrote you that I deemed it unwise to make another Lieutenant-General or to create the rank of General. Let the law stand as now. I will accept no commission that would tend to create a rivalry with Grant. I want him to hold what he has earned and got. I have all the rank I want. . . . I would rather be an engineer of a railroad than President of the United States, or any political officer. Of military titles I have now the maximum, and it makes no difference whether that be a Major-General or Marshal. It means the same thing. I have commanded 100,000 men in battle, and on the march, suc-

\*The Sherman Letters. Correspondence between General and Senator Sherman, from 1837 to 1891. Edited by Rachel Sherman Thorndike. With portraits. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, \$3.



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cessfully and without confusion, and that is enough for reputation."

Sherman's content with his military reputation was shown in his emphatic and repeated declarations that under no circumstances would he accept the offer of the Presidency, which was distinctly made to him by the leaders of the dominant party, Blaine among others. "Let those who are trained to it," he wrote, "keep the office, and keep the Army and Navy as free from politics as possible, for emergencies may arise at any time." He believed that other soldiers shared his opinion, saying: "I don't think Grant, Thomas or any real military man wants to be President." Yet Grant was twice elected to this office, and McClellan and Hancock sought it, but in vain. To Sherman even the mere contact with politicians and their methods was torture. From the headquarters of the Army he wrote, describing Washington as the "focus of intrigue, gossip and slander." He says: "Generals Scott and Taylor proved themselves soldiers and patriots in the field, but Washington was fatal to both. The city and the influences that centred here defeated every army that had its head here from 1861 to 1865, and would have overwhelmed General Grant at Spottsylvania and Petersburg, had he not been fortified by a strong reputation already hard-earned, and because no one living coveted the place. . . . If this political atmosphere can disturb the equanimity of one so guarded and prudent as he is, what will be the result with one so careless, so outspoken as I am?"

Well might Sherman be content with his military reputation alone, in view of the recognition of his genius for war, which came to him from all sides. July 15, 1867, John Sherman wrote, conveying "the earnest personal message sent by Emperor Louis Napoleon." "He asked me to say to you, in his name, that he considered you the genius of our war, and that he held for you, as a military man, the highest regard." To this General Sherman replied: "He sent me a similar message by Schofield."

The position of a soldier in time of peace, however, and especially that of one in command of the Army from Washington, did not accord with Sherman's impulsive nature. "My office," he said, "has been stripped of all the influence and prestige it possessed under Grant, and even in matters of discipline and Army control, I am neglected, overlooked or snubbed. I have called General Grant's attention to the fact several times, but got no satisfaction." In another letter he says, "I believe had I submitted to Stanton's and Halleck's insults of 1865, I should have been swept aside like any other piece of war rubbish at the reorganization of the Army." In his judgment the Army was entirely too costly; the heaviest cost being "in these expensive bureaus, of which we have ten, all of which have a head at Washington and run as if it were a separate machine." "There are," he said again, "two ways to govern the Army—one through its Generals, and the other through the staff." "In case of a new war, Army commanders will be hampered just as we were in 1861." He advised that the offices of Secretary of War and Commander-in-Chief should be consolidated, or the Army and Navy united in one representative in the Cabinet, and the Chief of Internal Revenue made a Cabinet officer.

We cannot tell, of course, to what extent these confidential letters from brother to brother may have been pruned by the judicious hand of a loving daughter and niece, but we do know that they accord with other published statements by their author, and that they are also in harmony with the numerous free and confidential statements on similar subjects contained in private letters from General Sherman to the Editor of this journal. If he was not altogether flattering in his opinion of the editorial profession as a whole, we may take this comfort to ourselves: he was always cordial and hearty in his expression of good will to the Army and Navy Journal, and gave to its Editor proofs of confidence and sympathy which are among the most cherished recollections of a lifetime. Again and again, were we indebted to General Sherman for advice and suggestions which were always valuable in themselves, and which gained additional value from the proof they gave of a friendship which was not lightly bestowed. On him and on all who were dear to him "let there be peace"—the highest blessing that even the soldier may ask for.

On the President's return to Washington this week, the application of candidates for the succession of Major-General Howard will be laid before him for consideration. Major-General Howard retires on Nov. 8 next, and the War Department is a hotbed of gossip as to who will be fortunate enough to obtain the vacancy thus made. Brigadier-General Ruger, who is the senior Brigadier-General, seems to be the strongest candidate on the list of Brigadier-Generals, although the friends of General McCook are confident of success. In addition to the argument of long and efficient service, they urge on his behalf that he retires April 22, 1895, so that his promotion would only delay that of General Ruger about five months, and would result

in the promotion of all the present list of Brigadier-Generals, if the rule of seniority is then followed—that is to say, if the precedent established by the promotion of General McCook were to be followed in the case of General Otis, who retires four months before General Brooke, the plan proposed on behalf of General McCook would result in the promotion of General Merritt, April 2, 1897, when General Ruger retires, and General Otis, June 16, 1900, when General Merritt retires, leaving that gallant old soldier, General Brooke, who retires July 21, 1902, to cover the left flank. The appointment of a Major-General to succeed Major-General Howard will leave a vacancy on the list of Brigadier-Generals. Col. Zenas R. Bliss, 24th Inf., has probably the strongest indorsements of any candidate yet in the field, and the probabilities now appear to be that he will secure the appointment. Early in the President's administration, the word went out from the White House that no appointment to high commands would be made unless the appointee should have at least two years, and in cases of bureau chiefs, at least four years, to serve before retirement, but it is remembered that in his first administration, Mr. Cleveland appointed General Baird to the head of the Inspector-General's corps notwithstanding that he had only a short time to serve. The report that Generals Ruger and McCook are on their way to Washington to personally look after their respective interests is evidently unfounded. Letters received at the War Department from both these officers show that they are maintaining a dignified silence respecting this matter. There are two vacancies in the Subsistence and Quartermaster-General's Departments which the President will be called upon to fill and he is expected to do so within the next few weeks.

Rear-Admiral Meade's hopes to the contrary, there will in all probability be no squadron evolutions for his command during the coming winter. Much to the regret of naval officials, they have been forced to reach this conclusion. They have been anxious that Rear-Admiral Meade's vessels should evolve, for they recognize the absolute need of squadron practice for his ships. They cannot see, however, how, under present circumstances, he can carry out his original intention when he succeeded Rear-Admiral Stanton, and the desires of the Department in this connection. The fact is, that he will not have a sufficient number of vessels for the purpose. Four ships are needed before this practice can be engaged in. The vessels Rear-Admiral Meade now has under his command, exclusive of the Columbia and the Marblehead, are the New York (his flagship), the San Francisco, Atlanta, Miantonomoh and Vesuvius. Of these the Vesuvius is of no use whatever in squadron evolutions, and the Miantonomoh will soon be placed out of commission and laid up in ordinary at the New York Navy Yard. This will leave Rear-Admiral Meade with only the New York, San Francisco, and the Atlanta in Northern waters, all of which are now undergoing repairs. It will be two months before the work on the New York is finished; 45 days on the Atlanta and 24 more days on the San Francisco. It will be about the first of the new year therefore before Rear-Admiral Meade has these three vessels at sea. Notwithstanding that the officials have lost hope of squadron practice this winter, they believe that arrangements can be perfected by next spring whereby the North Atlantic squadron will be able to evolve as much as its commander-in-chief desires.

Much to the regret of the Navy Department officials, the Small-Arms Board has adjourned without having decided upon a rifle for adoption in the Navy. The report of the Board has just reached the Department. The Board was composed of Commander Converse, Prof. Philip R. Alger and Ensign Albert Dieffenbach, and convened at Newport on Oct. 5. While in session the Board tested twelve rifles—all that were submitted—but in none of them did it find a type which it thought of a sufficiently high standard for adoption as the new Navy small-arm. In view of its failure to find a suitable arm—and the Board was unanimously of this opinion—it has been recommended that a further trial be had. Captain Sampson is understood to be in favor of such a course and has favorably indorsed the Board's recommendation. It is believed that Secretary Herbert will also approve the recommendation and that the Board will be ordered to reassemble at Newport some time next month. Of the arms examined, five, of different types, were submitted by the Remington Arms Co. There were two Daudetau rifles tested and one each of the Lee, Briggs-Kneeland, Miles and Van Patten types. Shortly before its adjournment, the Board was advised that a number of inventors desired to submit weapons for inspection and this fact is made a feature of its report. These will be tested, provided Secretary Herbert agrees to the Board's recommendation for a further trial. Among them are the Durst arm, the Luger arm and several others. The members of the Board are confidently of the opinion that an arm of American invention will be secured.

Some reporter, who should by this time be found in an asylum for the feeble-minded, conceived that he had found a case of "chops and tomato sauce" in the extract from the report of General Miles, which appeared in our issue of last week. In a letter of inquiry addressed to General Miles, the General Manager, Associated Press, Mr. Melville E. Stone, quoted the General's statement that a serious rebellion had been publicly declared to exist by one most responsible for its existence, saying: "It has been said the one you referred to is President Cleveland, and it has been explained by your friends that you probably meant Eugene V. Debs. Will you please wire statement about the matter to the Associated Press?" In view of the plain requirements of discipline, reinforced by those of courtesy, General Miles probably felt on receiving this epistle as though he had been asked whether he intended to declare in his annual report that he did not consider the Constitution of legal authority upon him or the Ten Commandments binding upon his conscience. However, he answered courteously as follows: "Anadarko, Ok., Oct. 19.—The language of my annual report does not warrant any such absurd misconstruing as contained in your despatch. The earnest desire and purpose of the President in maintaining the supremacy of law and civil government and restoration of peace with the least possible delay is too well known to be misunderstood or lightly appreciated.—Nelson A. Miles."

Capt. J. M. Lee, Asst. Inspector-General, Department of the Missouri, in his annual report to General Miles, recalls the recommendation made by General Sheridan in 1877, that troops engaged in suppressing riots should be furnished with short range ammunition of buckshot. Captain Lee says, "Under existing conditions the firing into a mob may kill and wound peaceable citizens a mile or more away. It is said that no more than one instance of this kind recently occurred." On page 143 of this number of the Journal will be found an argument in the same line concerning the armament of batteries of the National Guard. Though part of it appears in an advertisement by the Hotchkiss Ordnance Co., it is not less effective. A gun of the Hotchkiss type is certainly a better weapon for State batteries, in view of the character of the work most likely to be called for, than an ordinary field piece. According to the judgment of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., the Hotchkiss gun "as an artillery arm for our National militia, has no superior." It combines the uses of bullet-firing machine guns with the power of artillery.

There are three important naval assignments which are understood to have been awaiting the return of the President. They are the commands of the Naval Academy, the South Atlantic station and the Naval Observatory. It is not at all settled yet that Admiral Walker will not go to the Naval Academy, but nevertheless an interesting fight is going on for this billet. If Admiral Walker does not go the chances are that Commodore Sicard will receive orders to this station. It is all a matter of gossip yet as to who will be the next superintendent, and a decision is expected only when the President and Secretary Herbert confer together about it. Commodore Selfridge, it is still said, is designed for the South Atlantic. Commander Davis is still a strong possibility for the Observatory, and Commodore Phythian is also a promising candidate.

The Montgomery, commanded by Captain Davis, has been ordered to Mobile, and while there will be presented with a silver service from the ladies of Montgomery, Nov. 20. On that day a grand evening reception will be given on the ship, and a number of people prominent in society, will go down on a special train from Montgomery to attend what will be one of the most interesting affairs of the season. Secretary and Miss Herbert expect to be present, if nothing unforeseen happens to detain them, although they have not yet formally accepted the invitation. Governor Jones will make the presentation speech.

A report that a General Ruggles had left the United States for Corea has brought us the inquiry as to whether this was Adj.-Gen. G. D. Ruggles, U. S. A., to which inquiry we answer No. However much Japan may need a good Adjutant-General, we cannot spare General Ruggles. He is doing excellent work where he is, and it would be the violation of all international comity to lend him to either belligerent to throw the weight of his ability and experience into the scale against the other.

The War Department has at last settled Private Cedarquist's lawyer, almost as troublesome an individual as Private Cedarquist himself. It has informed that gentleman that, as a man cannot, under the Constitution, be tried twice for the same offense, it must decline to take action on the additional charges which he filed some weeks ago against the officers who ordered Private Cedarquist to engage in target practice on the Sabbath.



The opening chapter of the new life of Napoleon Bonaparte, by Prof. Sloane, which appears in the "Century Magazine" for November, is full of promise. Never before, in our judgment, have the conditions for a just estimate of Napoleon so combined in one man as in the author of this biography. His initial chapter shows grasp of his subject and a just conception of its difficulties and possibilities. Recent investigations have added much new material to the Napoleonic. "It appears self-evident," says Professor Sloane, "that the story should be retold, and that an American writer might hope to avail himself of a double perspective, both of time and distance, to present the truth without distortion."

Engineer-in-Chief Melville brings to light in his annual report one of the pigstot-saving and bung-losing economies in which Congress seems to delight. Owing to the fact that the railroad tracks in the New York Navy Yard are too light, being mostly of ordinary street rails, the boilers for the Cincinnati had to be moved from the shops by the method of "skidding." This process involves so much labor and expense that the cost of transportation for these boilers alone was over \$3,700—enough to have laid a substantial track the whole distance and saved further expense in "skidding."

Post commanders are commencing their preparations for the post school season which begins Nov. 1. The War Department has been liberal in its supplies for this educational work, except in the one important factor of competent school teachers. These cannot readily be procured without special inducements, which existing regulations do not permit. The opinions as to the utility of these schools for the men are various, but so long as the system is a military duty, it should be cheerfully and conscientiously performed.

The question of who will succeed Col. L. L. Langdon, 1st Art., in command of Fort Hamilton, has not been definitely decided, but the impression at the War Department is that Lieut.-Col. Marcus P. Miller, now at Fort Monroe, will be temporarily transferred to that post. It is said to be the desire of General Schofield to continue Col. Royal T. Frank in command of Fort Monroe for at least another year.

From the flood of protests, which have been coming in at the War Department, against the proposed change in headgear, it would appear that the Army is satisfied with its present style of cap. So far, apparently, none of the styles submitted has met with the favor of the bulk of the Army, and General Batchelder will have to cast about him for more designs.

The extensive movements of troops ordered in General Orders 45, current series, from the A. G. O., are now almost completed. Never since war times has so general a change of stations been made in so short a time. The Q. M. D. has done its work well and done it quickly.

In regard to the published report that Col. J. M. Wilson, U. S. A., Superintendent of Public Buildings, had decided that the painting "Love and Life," exhibited at the World's Fair and subsequently presented by the English artist, Watts, to the American Nation, and accepted by act of Congress, was too immoral to be hung in the White House, Colonel Wilson says: "Upon the request of the State Department, I allowed the picture to be stored in the basement of the White House. I have no authority to say what shall or shall not be put on the walls of the Executive Mansion. The picture has never been unpacked, and, therefore, I have never seen it, as I was too busy to go to the World's Fair, and I have expressed no opinion about it." As we understand it, the only action taken by Colonel Wilson in this matter was to refrain from giving his consent to hanging this picture in the White House until Mr. Cleveland could see it.

We are glad to note from several of the annual reports that "the efficiency of the enlisted Hospital Corps is increasing in a very satisfactory manner, and that with constant attention to the qualifications of the recruits accepted in the corps, it will soon be entirely proficient in nursing and in rendering first aid," for we must confess that for some time after the organization by law of this corps, in 1887, we had doubts in the matter.

Five Confederate veterans have been commissioned by Governor Foster, of Louisiana, to visit Gettysburg Battlefield and co-operate with the Federal Gettysburg Battlefield Commission. General Bacheider, of the War Department, has invited this committee to meet him at the battlefield early in November.

Maj.-Gen. Howard, in his annual report, utters the statement held by many in the Army, that "the skeletonized companies should be again filled, as there is need for more troops, and any increase in our force should include the reorganization of these companies."

The annual dinner of the Society of the Eleventh Army Corps will take place at Morello's, New York city, on the evening of Dec. 18.

#### PERSONAL ITEMS.

Lieut. John R. Bartlett, U. S. N., is at the Ebbitt, Washington, D. C.

Rear Admiral R. W. Meade registered at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York, on Oct. 21.

Comdr. Willard H. Bronson, stationed at Annapolis, has been spending a few days with friends at the Capitol.

Capt. T. O. Selfridge and R. B. Bradford, U. S. N., registered at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York, on Oct. 23.

Lieut. Thomas Washington, U. S. N., who has been in duty in the office of the J. A. G., has joined the Montgomery.

Miss Martha Hichborn, daughter of Chief Constructor Hichborn and Mrs. Hichborn, will be one of the most charming of the season's debutantes.

Dr. Francis Nash, formerly of the U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Nash have finished their stay on the Hudson and opened up their home in Washington.

Admiral and Mrs. Phelps are at Annapolis with their daughter, Mrs. Adams. They expect to spend the winter at the Richmond Hotel, Washington.

Paymaster Ball, recently of the U. S. Petrel, has been granted three months' leave from the 18th of October, with permission to leave the United States.

Mrs. W. H. Southerland, wife of Lieut. Southerland, U. S. N., has returned to Washington from her summer outing with her family at Hopkinsville, Ky.

Miss Deering, widow of the late Paymaster Deering, U. S. N., expects to rent her house and spend the winter in Europe with her daughter, Miss Kate Deering.

Medical Director Deane, U. S. N., and Mrs. Deane have recently made a trip to Newport and New Rochelle, and are now at home at No. 1736 I street, Washington.

Medical Director Beardsley, U. S. N., and Mrs. Beardsley, after summering at Narragansett Pier, are now settled at No. 1704 Connecticut Ave., Washington, for the winter.

Surgeon Franklin Rogers, U. S. N., and Mrs. Rogers have just returned to Washington from Yokohama, Japan, and are visiting Mrs. Hill, a daughter of Admiral Ramsay.

Secretary Herbert has been feeling ill during the past week. He has been able to attend to his duties at the Department, however, but is now suffering from a bad cold.

Chief Engineer Heaton, U. S. N., is about to leave the Newark at Rio and return to the United States, on account of Bright's disease, from which he has been suffering acutely.

Chief Eng. Montgomery Fletcher has returned to the Navy Department from his summer outing, and may be found almost any evening at the Metropolitan or Army and Navy Clubs, Washington.

The friends of Ensign Clarence M. Stone, U. S. N., on duty in the Bureau of Naval Intelligence, are congratulating him on the advent of a daughter on Monday week. Both the mother and child are doing well.

Mr. Louis Harvie Finney, Private Secretary to Secretary Herbert, has arranged to give a lecture on the "Glories of the Nile" at Metzerott Hall, Dec. 19. The lecture is one of the National Lyceum course.

Surgeon Frank Anderson, U. S. N., and Mrs. Anderson have given up their house at No. 1628 19th street, Washington, as the Doctor has been ordered to sea. Mrs. Anderson is a daughter of Capt. Coltin, U. S. N.

Prof. Philip R. Alger, of the Ordnance Bureau, has returned to Washington from Newport, where, in company with Commander Converse and Ensign Dieffenbach, he tested small arms, with the object in view of securing a type for adoption in the Navy.

The court of inquiry which investigated a shortage of \$2,000 in the accounts of Paymaster James E. Cann's accounts exonerates that officer from all blame and holds his clerk responsible. The clerk is now under arrest, and will be tried by the state authorities for theft.

Prof. Paul J. Dashiell, U. S. N., and Dr. J. A. Hartwell, of Yale, the two famous coaches of last year's Navy football team, were given a breakfast on the New York last Sunday. Professor Dashiell is stationed at Annapolis and is doing valuable work coaching there this year.

It appears that Captain Mahan endured the usual amount of geying from the irrepressible college boys when he went to receive his degree at Oxford. Their critical remarks were particularly directed against his apparel, which did not conform to the custom which requires a scarlet cloak on such occasions.

The Duchess of Marlborough's engagement has been announced to Lord William Beresford, one of the most gallant officers of the British Navy. The Duchess is a daughter of the late Commander Cicero Price, U. S. N., and previous to her marriage with the Duke of Marlborough was Mrs. Louis Hamersley.

Charles C. Poe, who graduated from the Naval Academy in 1885, is now residing in New York as Vice-President and Manager of the Eastern Jersey Water Co., which controls the water supply of the city of Newark, N. J. Mr. Poe is a son of Gen. O. M. Poe, U. S. A., and has until recently resided in Detroit, where he took an active part in organizing the Naval Militia of Michigan.

Naval officers registered at the Navy Department during the week ending Oct. 20 as follows: Lieut. W. H. Everett, Lieut.-Comdr. Holman Vail, retired; Comdr. Allan D. Brown, retired; Lieut.-Comdr. G. A. Bicknell, Ensign W. G. Miller, Ensign C. S. Stanworth, P. A. Surg. S. G. Evans, Medical Inspector G. A. Bright, Asst. Engr. E. H. Beach, Lieut.-Comdr. W. T. Burwell and Surgeon Thomas Owens.

Lieut. John J. Knapp has returned to Washington, having been summoned before the expiration of his leave because of the desire of Secretary Herbert to have his assistance in the preparation of new regulations affecting the employment of and control of workmen in the navy yards. These regulations contemplate a general concentration of authority, so as to definitely fix the responsibility for proper ratings, pay, etc.

The purpose of the Navy Department in trying the Ericsson on Wednesday last was as much for the purpose of obtaining a speed curve for the three new torpedo boats as it was for ascertaining her capabilities. The plans of the new boats are similar to those on which the Ericsson was built, but it was the desire of the Department to find out if any changes were necessary before issuing the advertisements for the construction of these craft.

The game between the football teams of the New York Naval Militia and that composed of the officers at the Navy Yard will take place in the grounds of the Westchester County Club probably on Nov. 6. A banquet will be given by the club to both teams after the game. The Westchester Club is about to issue invitations for the event. No admission fee will be charged, but an invitation is necessary. The Navy team practices every day, but so far great trouble has been experienced in getting sufficient men together.

Paymaster Rand, U. S. N., and Mrs. Rand have given up house and are located at the Ebbitt for the winter.

Mrs. Carlile Porter, wife of Captain Porter, M. C., and Miss Carrie Porter, are visiting the former's mother, Mrs. Vincent, near Fort Myer.

Capt. C. P. Thompson, U. S. N., retired, who has been in poor health for some time, has gone to New York State, accompanied by his sister, Miss Julia Thompson.

Lieut. John J. Knapp, who has been on duty at the Washington Navy Yard, has gone with Mrs. Knapp to New York, where he has recently been ordered. Miss Knapp will make here home with them this winter.

The marriage of Lieut.-Comdr. W. L. Field, U. S. N., to Miss Ruth Dunning Clark will take place at Bennington Centre, Vt., on Thursday, Nov. 8. Lieutenant-Comdr. and Mrs. Field will be at home after Jan. 1, on the schoolship St. Mary's, New York, where Lieutenant-Comdr. Field is stationed.

Naval officers registered at Navy Department during the past week as follows: Lieut. John Downes, retired; Comdr. W. H. Bronson, Paymaster James A. Ring, Chief Engr. Baird, Comdr. C. H. Davis, Lieut. J. M. Robinson, Lieut. J. J. Knapp, Lieut. A. McCrackin, Lieut. J. H. Glennan, Chaplain D. H. Tribou and Lieut. John H. Bull.

Maj. C. W. Foster, retired, was a visitor this week at Sioux Falls, S. D.

Col. Henry R. Mizner, retired, is pleasantly located at 44 Winder St., Detroit, Mich.

Lieut. J. B. Goe, 13th Inf., has rejoined at Fort Niagara from a pleasant trip to New York.

Maj. George M. Wheeler, retired, is a recent visitor in New York city, with quarters at the Cambridge.

Lieut. William Newman, 13th Inf., has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.

Lieut. M. B. Saffold, 13th Inf., left Governor's Island, N. Y., this week on a short visit to Sioux Falls, S. D.

Col. L. L. Livingston, 3d Art., assumed command of St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla., on Oct. 18.

Lieut. Dennis M. Michie, 17th Inf., on leave from Columbus Barracks, Ohio, is visiting his parents at West Point.

Lieut. J. F. Morrison, 20th Inf., a recent arrival at Fort Leavenworth, has taken charge of the general mess establishment there.

Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., who is on a short visit to the East, came to New York city this week, registering at the Gilsey House.

Lieut. E. P. O'Hern, 3d Art., a recent arrival at St. Augustine, Fla., has taken charge of signal instruction at St. Francis Barracks.

The seniors of artillery now are Lieut.-Col. E. C. Cambridge, 3d Regiment; Major E. B. Williston, 3d, and Capt. Harry C. Cushing, 4th.

Major J. H. Gageby, 12th Inf., with three companies of his regiment, expects to leave Fort Sully for Fort Niobrara about the 1st of November.

Chaplain D. R. Lowell, U. S. A., who has been visiting at Fort Plain, N. Y., will, it is expected, join at Fort Douglas, Utah, before the winter sets in.

Col. C. L. Best and Mrs. Best are still at Newport, R. I., and are enjoying the social gaieties there, which are always so pleasant at this season of the year.

Major V. B. Hubbard, Surgeon U. S. Army, is a recent arrival at Fort McPherson, Ga., and has taken charge of the medical department at that post.

The next retirement for age is that of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard on November 8, an occasion which will lose to the Army a veteran of most distinguished service.

Miss Bache, daughter of Colonel Bache, Medical Director, of the Department of the Platte, who has been seriously ill, is reported by the Omaha "Excelsior" as improving.

Lieut. S. C. Hazzard, 1st Art., left Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., this week to spend a month on leave, during which absence his marriage to Miss Agnes S. Hedley, of Staten Island, will take place.

Owing to the scarcity of quarters at Davids Island, N. Y. H., Mrs. Van Deusen, wife of Lieutenant Van Deusen, 1st Art., and family will spend the winter at 17 West 84th St., New York city.

Miss Susan Tucker Whittier, daughter of Gen. Chas. A. Whittier, of Boston, was married this week in Paris, France, to Prince Belosselsky Belozersky, son of the Russian Czar's aide-de-camp.

Lieut. C. C. Williams, 4th Art., a graduate of this year and a recent arrival at Fort McHenry, Md., has taken charge of the signal class at that post, in succession to Lieut. Robertson Honey.

Lieut. Warren H. Mitchell, 2d Art., a bright young officer graduated this year, has been selected by Colonel Loder to record the proceedings of the current post lyceum course at Fort Adams, R. I.

Lieut. C. J. T. Clarke, 10th Inf., who was detained at Fort Leavenworth to complete the record of the proceedings of the examinations of non-commissioned officers for promotion, has joined at Fort Reno.

Colonel J. P. Martin, Assistant Adjutant-General in the absence of Major-General Miles, is a recent visitor to Fort Sheridan to present the medals to the successful competitors in the recent Army competitions.

A Fort Bowie correspondent writes: "Major T. McGregor, 2d Cav., who goes from here to Fort Wingate, is the next in order for promotion, and after so long a siege in the worst part of the country, it would have been no more than just for him to have been ordered to accompany the squadron to Fort Logan."

Mr. J. M. Woolworth and Miss Woolworth have gone to Washington, D. C., where they will remain a week. Mr. Woolworth will then return to Omaha, but his daughter will join Mrs. Howard, wife of Capt. Guy Howard, U. S. A., in New York city, where she will, in all probability, pass the entire winter.—Omaha "Excelsior."

The fifth annual encampment of the Medal of Honor Legion, held at the Holland House, New York, Oct. 22, was a very pleasant occasion. Gen. James R. O'Boine presided. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commander, Gen. Charles H. T. Collis; Senior Vice Commander, Col. Robert L. Orr; Junior Vice Commander, Gunner Cornelius Cronin, U. S. N., and Chaplain, L. P. Norton. The meeting was followed by a banquet in the evening.

A battalion of 100 cadets, field staff and band from the New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, took part in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the monument to the Revolutionary soldiers at Tarrytown on Friday last. The battalion was in command of Capt. L. J. Gulick, U. S. M. C., commandant of the school. Col. C. J. Wright, U. S. V., and President of the Academy, acted as senior aide. Captain Gulick may well be congratulated on the progress and efficiency of his cadets. They made a fine appearance and attracted much attention all along the line of march.



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Capt. Jesse C. Chance, 13th Inf., left Fort Niagara, N. Y., Oct. 22, on a short post leave.

Lieut. D. E. Aultman, 2d Art., left Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., Oct. 20 for Fort Warren, Mass.

Lieut. G. A. Detchemdy, 6th Inf., has rejoined at Fort Thomas, Ky., from a trip to Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. Charles King, U. S. A., has a new novel in press with the Lippincotts bearing the title "Under Fire."

The address of Mrs. Drum, widow of the late Col. W. F. Drum, will be, for the winter, Wasica, Minnesota.

The friends of Paymaster Maynadier and his wife will be pleased to learn that Mrs. Maynadier is slowly improv-

ing.

Lieut. C. C. Ballou, 12th Inf., is a recent arrival at Fort Sill, and has taken command of Indian Company I of his regiment.

Maj. Albert B. Kauffman, a veteran cavalryman, whose service dates from 1847, is taking life easy at Webster Grove, Missouri.

Capt. W. E. Wilder, 4th Cav., left Auburn, N. Y., this week for Columbus Barracks, Ohio, en route to Fort Walla Walla, Wash.

Capt. W. C. Manning, 23d Inf., and wife are on a visit to Portland, Me., and their address while in that city is care of B. Greenough & Co.

Lieut. Frank Tompkins, 7th Cav., of Fort Riley, has come East on a short visit to Governor's Island and to his parents at Bethlehem, Pa.

Chaplain J. B. McCleery and family have joined at Fort McIntosh, Tex., from a pleasant sojourn in the North during the heated term.

Capt. Henry D. Borup, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., has bid farewell to Baltimore, Md., and finds his next station of duty at Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, Jr., 4th Art., a recent arrival at Washington Barracks, D. C., has been attached for duty with Captain Fuger's battery, M.

Lieut. E. J. Timberlake, Jr., 2d Art., changed base this week from Fort Proble, Me., to Fort Trumbull, Conn., for duty with Captain Cale's battery.

Lieut. F. L. Palmer 21st Inf., is spending a short leave at Alfred, Allegheny County, N. Y., after which he will join at Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.

Lieut. F. L. Palmer, 21st Inf., left Fort Porter, N. Y., this week, and after enjoying a fortnight's leave, will join at Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.

Capt. W. H. Corbuser, Assistant Surgeon, a recent arrival in New York City for duty as attending surgeon, is quartered at 487 Lexington avenue.

Lieut. Tracy Dickson, Ordnance Department, has gone to Atlanta, Ga., where his marriage, to Miss Isabella Kendrick Abbott, is to take place Nov. 7.

Mrs. Charles De Valin and daughter have returned from a visit with Assistant Surgeon De Valin, who is on the Vesuvius, now stationed at New York.

Col. Edmund Butler, retired, for whom the 5th Inf., in which he served just 24 years, entertain a kindly remembrance, is residing at Miles City, Montana.

Lieut. F. B. McKenna, 15th Inf., who is on the sick list, has left Fort Sheridan, Ill., for his home in California to spend the winter seeking recuperation of health.

Lieut. J. H. Reeves, 4th Cav., is expected to leave Fort Sherman, Idaho, next week to spend November, December and January on leave visiting relatives and friends in Alabama.

Capt. G. E. Bushnell, Assistant Surgeon, called recently to New Haven, Conn., by sickness in his family, was expected to rejoin at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., the latter part of this week.

Mrs. Gilman, wife of Capt. B. H. Gilman, 13th Inf., who has been visiting at Fort Leavenworth, joined at Governor's Island this week, Captain Gilman being now stationed at Fort Columbus.

Maj. C. E. Kilbourne, Paymaster, after a brief station at Santa Fe, N. M., dating from May last, goes very soon to Walla Walla, Washington, to attend to the payment of troops in that region.

Lieut. Allyn K. Capron, 5th Inf., contributes to a recent number of the "Army Magazine" a short but interesting article on "Advance Guard Drill," in which but little instruction seems to be given nowadays.

The engagement is announced of Miss C. Beatrice Post, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. V. Post, to Mr. Regis Henri Post, a son of Mrs. Charles A. Post and a grandson of General Philip Regis de Trobriand, U. S. Army.

Capt. P. H. Ellis, 13th Inf., Commandant at Fort Columbus, is giving his men a little instruction in heavy artillery, so that they may be able to fire salutes when occasion arises, which it often does at Governor's Island.

Lieut. E. M. Blake, 5th Art., on duty at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., was expected at Fort Monroe, Va., this week to be examined for promotion, as he is nearing the head of the list of second lieutenants of artillery.

Lieut. Frank Parker, under recent transfer from the 15th Inf. to the 5th Cav., changes station from Fort Sheridan to Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Lieutenant Parker was graduated from the Military Academy in June last, and is a South Carolinian.

Santa Fe is bereft. Not only have the troops been taken away from Fort Marcy, but the two Paymasters, the dispensers of the "root of all evil," Majors Baker and Kilbourne, have been removed, the one to Albuquerque and the other to Walla Walla.

Col. N. W. Osborne, 5th Inf., assumed command of Fort McPherson, Ga., Oct. 19, and must naturally feel gratified that once again he has his entire regiment under his command, or will have in a few days, when the two companies now at Mt. Vernon Barracks arrive.

Col. Loomis L. Langdon, 1st Art., to whose long and distinguished services we referred last week, was duly retired for age on Thursday of this week, Oct. 25. His memory will long be cherished in the regiment with which he has so long been identified—the gallant 1st Art.

The retirement for age, Oct. 25, of Colonel Langdon, causes the following promotions in the artillery arm: Lieut.-Col. Royal T. Frank to Colonel, Maj. John I. Rodgers to Lieutenant-Colonel, Capt. D. H. Kinzie to Major, First Lieut. John McClellan to Captain and Second Lieut. P. C. March to First Lieutenant.

Upward of 150 Americans assembled at the tomb of Lafayette, in the Picpus Cemetery, Paris, France, on Oct. 19, and Capt. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, delegate of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, delivered a brief address and deposited a bronze marker and tablet, the emblem of the society, upon the hero's grave.

We clip the following from the "Courier-Journal" published at Louisville, Ky.: The Second Battalion of the Legion will have its regular drill at the armory to-night. Major Mansur will be in command. On Saturday the officers of the regiment will receive instructions in cavalry drill from Captain Nordstrom, U. S. A. Any member of the Legion in good standing can attend the drill. The drill will be held on the Third St. boulevard.

Mrs. T. C. Sullivan, wife of Colonel Sullivan, U. S. A., is at the Richmond, Washington, D. C., for a short visit.

Capt. Folliott A. Whitney, U. S. A., is in Washington on leave of absence with his wife, who is in delicate health.

Capt. W. A. Miller, retired, and Mrs. Miller expect to be in Washington after Nov. 15 at No. 1628 Vermont avenue.

Major John D. Hall, Surgeon, lately at Fort Sherman, Idaho, is expected at Madison Barracks, N. Y., in a few days.

Lieut. Arthur Johnson, 17th Inf., an efficient young officer, has taken charge of post school matters at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Lieut. L. D. Tyson, 9th Inf., on duty at the University of Tennessee, has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Tennessee.

Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Inspector-General of the Army, visited Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 22, and was received with appropriate military honors.

Capt. F. J. Ives, Asst. Surg., relinquished temporary duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Oct. 23, and has joined at Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.

Lieut. T. B. M. Mason is now restored to health. Mr. and Mrs. Mason sailed from Europe Oct. 20, and are expected in Washington next week.

Gen. Macfeely, U. S. A., and Mrs. Macfeely have returned to Washington from the White Mountains, where they have spent several months.

Mrs. Henry J. Hunt, widow of General Hunt, has taken the General Blake house on McPherson square, Washington, and will reside there this winter.

Ex-Surg.-Gen. and Mrs. Moore, who have been spending the summer in Seattle with their married daughter, are now settled at Washington for the winter.

Capt. H. E. Robinson, 4th Inf., lately on duty at the headquarters, Department of the Columbia, has resumed command of his company at Fort Sherman, Idaho.

A board of officers, consisting of Maj. John H. Patterson, Capt. Joseph Hale and Lieut. James T. Moore, met at Fort Snelling this week to test a number of new trenching tools.

Colonel Andrews, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Andrews have spent the summer in Massachusetts and Garrison-on-the-Hudson, and are now at their lovely home on the Columbia road, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. A. D. Niskern, 20th Inf., on leave for four months past at Hastings, Mich., will join at Fort Leavenworth, Oct. 31. Owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Niskern's mother, that lady will remain at Hastings, Mich.

An "enlisted man" at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., writes about the departure of the 12th Infantry: "Col. E. F. Townsend has endeared himself to all at the post and to those who had the pleasure of serving under him. He is a kind and courteous gentleman, a considerate commander, ever ready to aid and assist his subordinates."

Maj. C. C. Carr, 8th Cav., who succeeds Lieut.-Col. J. M. Bacon as Inspector-General of the Department of the Columbia, is an officer of long and varied service, dating from 1863, and will bring to the position a matured experience and excellent judgment. Fort Leavenworth's loss is Vancouver Barracks' gain.

The following Army officers are recent visitors in New York: Lieut. W. H. Allaire, Capt. J. D. Glennan, Asst. Surg. Lieut. Chester Harding, Grand Hotel; Lieut. L. H. Beach, Hotel Imperial; Lieut. A. W. Drew, Murray Hill; Maj. W. R. Livermore, St. Cloud; Col. A. Piper and Mrs. Piper, Park Avenue; Capt. C. S. Smith, Grand Hotel.

The New York "Herald" of Oct. 24 has an interesting sketch, with portrait, of the military career of Col. Loomis L. Langdon, 1st Art., retired for age this week. The "Herald," referring to the farewell reception to Colonel and Mrs. Langdon, given by the officers of Fort Hamilton, Oct. 23, at the Bailey residence, says: "The general leaving-taking between the honored couple and the assembled company was most affecting. A farewell dinner will be given at the Oxford Club, Brooklyn, next Tuesday night in honor of Colonel Langdon and his immediate official superior, Gen. O. O. Howard, who retires early in November."

Col. L. L. Livingston, 3d Art., and Batteries E. and H. arrived at St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla., Oct. 18, from Fort McPherson, Ga. The commissioned personnel at St. Augustine now is Colonel Livingston, Lieut.-Col. E. C. Bainbridge, Adjutant W. E. Birkhimer, Quartermaster W. H. Hobbs, Captains J. O'Hara and Sedgwick Pratt and Lieutenants C. T. Menober and E. P. O'Hern, with Major D. G. Caldwell in charge of the medical department. As an artillery post St. Francis Barracks, is not much better than Fort McPherson, but the new fort on Anastasia Island is looming in the distance.

Capt. Farenholt, U. S. Navy; Major Post, U. S. Engineers, and Major McCauley, Quartermaster, with some 80 business men of Portland, Ore., were the guests of the steamers Telephone and Columbine recently in an excursion to Astoria, Ore., and the Jetty at the mouth of the Columbia River, now the longest in the world, being 4½ miles long. The estimated cost of the work originally was \$3,700,000, and it is being finished for \$2,025,000, a saving of nearly \$1,700,000. The guests were entertained at Astoria by the Chamber of Commerce, Major Post and Senators Dolph and Mitchell, U. S. Senate, being among the speakers.

The College of the City of New York on Oct. 23 enthusiastically celebrated the 25th anniversary of the installment as president of Gen. Alexander S. Webb, who is a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy and rendered distinguished service in the field during the War of the Rebellion. He was presented with a large silver loving cup, on one side of which is engraved a picture of the college building and on the other the following inscription: "1869. To Alexander Stewart Webb, LL. D., in loving commemoration of twenty-five years' service as President of the College of the City of New York, from the faculty, instructors, and other officers of the college. 1894."

Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard was tendered a serenade at Governor's Island on Tuesday, Oct. 22, by the 1st Art. band, the compliment being from Colonel Langdon, 1st Art., whose retirement for age precedes the General's by about a fortnight. General Howard was quite taken by surprise, and appreciated it highly, as well as the charming concert, which was listened to by a large number of gentlemen and ladies from New York, residents of the garrison, etc.

Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, in his proclamation announcing the death of Andrew Gregg Curtin, War Governor of Pennsylvania, refers to his eminent services, and says: "To him, above all others, the state is indebted for the establishment of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools, and the country owes to him the splendid example of Pennsylvania's care for the children of her soldier-dead. He was a most potent factor in determining the political conditions of the country during the period of the beginning and prosecution of the War for the Union, and for six years he discharged the duties of the office of Governor, to which he had been elected and re-elected, in a manner that won for him, above all his contemporaries, the title of 'The War Governor.'"

Mrs. Major J. C. Post, U. S. A., was visiting last week at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Mrs. Capt. W. L. Marshall, U. S. A., was visiting friends in Salt Lake City, Utah, last week.

Col. J. C. G. Lee, D. Q. M. G., returned to San Francisco week before last from a trip to Portland, Ore.

Major J. D. Hall, Surgeon, U. S. A., left Fort Sherman, Idaho, last week for Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

Col. H. G. Litchfield, U. S. A., retired, is quartered for the present at the Grand Union Hotel, New York city.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. T. Winston, 14th Inf., have arrived at Vancouver Barracks from Fort Townsend, Wash.

Col. A. C. Wildrick, retired, and family are still on Staten Island, but may make New York their home for the winter.

Mrs. Col. W. P. Craighill, U. S. A., has been visiting relatives at Seattle, Wash. At Portland, Ore., they were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. T. W. Symms.

Major Danl. H. Burke, 23d Inf., was visiting Capt. and Mrs. Murphy, 14th Inf., last week at Fort Townsend, Wash. He expects to leave shortly for his new station, Fort Clark, Tex.

Col. G. H. Mendell, U. S. Engineers, from San Francisco, and Capt. T. W. Symms, U. S. A., were visiting Yaquina Bay, Ore., last week, examining the engineering works in progress there.

Miss Alma Ruggles, daughter of General George D. Ruggles, Adjutant-General of the Army, a talented young lady, is about to take her examinations for Barnard College, an annex of Columbia College.

Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Carter, U. S. A., on their arrival at Fort Buford, N. Dak., last week from Vancouver Barracks, received a hearty welcome from the officers of the post, being the guests of Major Wint, 4th Cav.

Capt. G. A. Dodd and Lieut. F. M. Caldwell, 3d Cav., have taken charge of the Fire Department at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., under well-devised rules for protection against fire, issued by the commandant, Maj. L. M. Morris.

Maj. J. G. Ramsay, 3d Art., assumed command of Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, on Oct. 16, and has appointed Lieut. G. L. R. Irwin Post Adjutant, A. A. Q. M. and Ordnance Officer and Lieut. H. H. Ludlow, A. C. S., Signal Officer, Post Treasurer, and in charge of post schools.

Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. J. V. D. Middleton, U. S. A., have returned to San Francisco from a visit to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., where they were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. J. McE. Hyde, and the recipients of much social attention at both Department headquarters and the post.

The commissioned circle of Jackson Barracks, La., now consists of Maj. J. G. Ramsay, Capt. F. W. Hess and Lieuts. H. H. Ludlow and G. Le Roy Irwin, 3d Art., and Capt. Junius L. Powell, Assistant Surgeon, with Lieut. C. C. Gallup, now on leave, to join about the beginning of the year.

Capt. Mason Carter and Henry Romeyn and Lieuts. J. C. F. Tillson and F. E. Bamford, 5th Inf., are recent additions to the commissioned circle at Fort McPherson, Ga., from Jackson Barracks, La. Lieut.-Col. W. L. Kellogg, 5th Inf., and Lieuts. W. F. Martin and James Bayles follow later.

In a short time the commandant of the military prison will turn over to Fort Leavenworth the most complete amusement hall for officers in the Army, says the Kansas City "Times." The building will long remain as a monument to Captain Pope, through whose efforts this very handsome structure has been provided.

Capt. J. W. Dillenback and the officers of the 1st Art. with him at Tarrytown, N. Y., with troops from Fort Hamilton last week, on the occasion of the dedication of the Revolutionary Soldiers' monument, were the recipients of much attention and hospitality. Officers and men were well pleased with the trip, the occasion, and the pleasant efforts for their comfort.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Virginia Nichols Halsey, a daughter of the late Robert H. Nichols, Master, U. S. N., died Oct. 21 at East Orange, N. J.

Col. Joseph H. Tucker, who served during the war as an officer of Illinois troops, died Oct. 22, in New York city, which he had made his home for many years past.

Mrs. Jane Owen Mahon, who died Oct. 15, at Washington, D. C., was the mother of Mrs. Craig, wife of Capt. Robert Craig, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

The remains of the late Saddler James S. Patterson, U. S. A., retired, were interred with military honors at the Chalmette National Cemetery, New Orleans, La., on Oct. 14.

Commo. William Evelyn Hopkins, U. S. N., retired, who died this week in California, entered the Navy in 1839 and attained the grade of Commodore in 1877. He was retired in 1883 after 45 years' honorable service.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant and Colonel Garret Mallory, U. S. A., who died in Washington on Wednesday, Oct. 24, was born in Pennsylvania, April 23, 1831. He was the son of the presiding judge of the Court of Pennsylvania, and had several ancestors who served in both the Colonial and Revolutionary wars. On his mother's side he was descended from John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, Pa., and from William Maciay, the first United States Senator from that state. Another ancestor was Peter Mallory, who arrived in Boston in 1638 from England. He was graduated at Yale College in 1850. In 1853 he received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Pennsylvania, and the same year was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia, where he practiced law and engaged in editorial work until the first call for troops at the outbreak of the Rebellion. He was appointed Captain of the 71st Pennsylvania Infantry, and was breveted a Lieutenant-Colonel on the 2d of March, 1867, for gallant and meritorious service at Garnett's farm and in the battle of Peach Orchard, Virginia, having previously been breveted a Colonel of volunteers (March 13, 1865) for gallant and meritorious service during the war. He also distinguished himself in the seven days' fight, and at the battles of Winchester, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines and other engagements in the defence of Washington against Early. He was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service on the 5th of November, 1869, having been appointed a Captain in the 43d Infantry in the Regular Army July 28. He was retired on the 1st of July, 1879. He was wounded and taken prisoner and confined in Libby Prison, Richmond. In 1870 he became Secretary of State and A. G. of Virginia with the rank of Brigadier-General, and part of the time was acting Governor of Virginia. Investigations made by him when ordered to Dakota Territory in 1876 into the sign language of the Indians caused his assignment to Maj. J. W. Powell's ethnological bureau and his subsequent appointment as ethnologist of the Smithsonian Institution. Colonel Mallory was a member of many learned societies, both here and abroad.

Henry Hall Green, who died at Mora, New Mexico, Oct. 13, was a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy from 1841 to 1843, but left before graduation. In August,



## ARMY REPORTS.

We gave last week an extract from the annual report of Major-General Nelson A. Miles, Commanding the Department of the Missouri. General Miles further says: "As in previous years, the troops in the Indian and Oklahoma Territories have been occupied during much of their time in removing trespassers from the public lands, in preserving order in the newly settled region, and in keeping the peace between hostile factions of the semi-civilized Indian tribes. In addition to removing and expelling intruders in the Choctaw Nation, and from the Osage and Kaw Indian reservations, the troops stationed at Forts Reno, Sill and Supply were called on for the purpose of protecting the United States mails, guarding railroad bridges, and supporting the United States Marshal in making arrests. All of these difficult duties have been performed in a manner which shows good judgment and discretion on the part of the officers, and a good state of discipline and faithful service on the part of the troops, and it is believed that but for their prompt intervention much bloodshed would have resulted. The troops having quickly and efficiently accomplished the arduous duties assigned to them, have been withdrawn from the field and returned to their respective stations."

"In the manoeuvres simulating the action of troops in battle, embracing the three arms of the Service as well as the Signal and Medical Corps, all exhibited marked efficiency and good knowledge of their profession; their deportment and skill were highly creditable to the Service, and entirely satisfactory to the Department Commander."

"The inspection reports show that good administration is preserved at the different posts in the Department, and that the garrisons are efficient and well disciplined."

An interesting tabulated statement of lyceum work is among the papers accompanying General Miles' report. They show a marked interest in this work, and an excellent treatment of the subject discussed. Papers have been read during the year by Col. J. W. Forsyth, Lieut. Col. J. N. Andrews, L. H. Carpenter and D. Parker; Major L. T. Morris; Captains, Leefe, Eckerson, Girard, Fornance, Craigie, Godwin, Swigert, Randall, Carter, Stretch, Woodward, Barrett, Wetherell, Mackay, Hunter, Guthrie, Johnson, Ellis, Hardie, Bourke, Godfrey, Elting, Fuller, Humphreys, Conrad, Hartz, Brinkerhoff, Stafford, Capron, Chapin, McGunnegle, Cornish, Varnum, Cooke, Davis, Rogers, Chance, Drew, Cavanaugh, Bishop, Chase, Gilman, Auman, Hall, Vernon, J. H. Smith and Gardner; 1st Lieutenants Purcell, Hodgson, Farber, Clarke, Johnson, Jamar, Jackson, Geary, Dugan, Whipple, Heard, Rivers, Tate, Bell, Russell, Nicholson, Dickman, Blow, Brewer, Pague, Blauvelt, Tompkins, Welch, Smiley, Mitchell, Lloyd, Cotter, Shipton, West, Hall, Buffington, Evans, Lawton, Roberts and French; 2d Lieutenants Prazier, Johnson, Leonard, Sargent, Crabbs, Lacey, Ryan, Drew, Pattison, Saville, Conrad, Hedeekin, Symmonds, Cole, Rice, Tompkins, Fitz-Gerald, Andrews, Caldwell, Jackson, Palmer, Fleming, McKenna, Weeks, Jameson, Shipton, Smith, Hirsch, Bertsch, Bush, McNamee, Newman, Parker, White, Walker, Therkeld, Houson, Wilder and Murphy; Veterinary Surgeon Waugh.

In his annual report to the Insp.-General of the Department, Col. E. M. Heyl says: "Capt. J. M. Lee, 9th Inf., has continued on duty as assistant during the year. I consider him the ablest and best-fitted line officer on duty with the Inspector-General's Department, and strongly recommend him, in the event of a vacancy, to appointment in the Department."

Col. Heyl finds the post exchanges generally well managed and their operations satisfactory, or becoming so. He recommends that retired officers be authorized to have charge of them, and be furnished quarters in kind. Money accounts should, he thinks, be inspected only twice a year. All buildings rented for recruiting rendezvous should have ample bathing facilities. College work has been found satisfactory, but the schools should be supplied with modern breechloaders. The work of inspecting colleges should be entrusted to line officers in their vicinity, as it is almost a physical impossibility for the I. G. to perform it. This would also save mileage. Captain Lee recommends that each school cadet be furnished with one complete undress uniform each year, or the commutation for it. Many are not able to buy uniforms, and to issue to some and not to all would make an offensive discrimination. As the result of his investigation of the complaints made against the troops in the Cherokee strip, Captain Lee says:

"The almost universal good conduct and efficiency of the troops amid unprecedented trials deserved commendation instead of condemnation. While there were a few instances of misconduct, the wonder is that they were so few. Had it not been for the soldiers—under the intelligent direction, unflinching energy and impartial action of their officers—pandemonium would have reigned throughout the greater part of that region. All good citizens there fully recognized that fact, and voiced their gratitude in unmistakable terms on the generally good result."

"The allowance of only one common tent to six foot soldiers is insufficient and borders on inhumanity." Two cartridge belts should be furnished to troops when required to carry 100 rounds. The new pattern officers' blouse is ill adapted for use with undress. "The old pattern blouse is far better for active duty of this kind."

## ANNUAL REPORT OF GENERAL MERRITT.

The annual report of Brig.-Gen. Wesley Merritt, Department of Dakota, consists of a detailed and valuable account of the action of his troops in connection with the movement of the Copeyites and the strike on the N. P. R. R. General Merritt says:

"It is especially gratifying to note that all these movements, which involved in many instances considerable marching under the least pleasant conditions, were performed promptly and in the most creditable manner. The despatch with which the troops moved, without being cautioned to that effect, the celerity with which they reached their several destinations and the clearness with which orders were understood, and reports were made, reflect credit on the soldierly instincts of the responsible officers at the posts and in the field."

When it was supposed at one time that crews could not be had to move trains carrying troops, Colonel Penrose, at Fort Assiniboine, reported that there were then at least three reliable train crews which could be used in case of emergency, and General Merritt had concluded to seize the transportation and use his own crews to run it if necessary. General Merritt says:

"As minute as this report may appear there are many details of the service which have not been entered into. In every case where engines or trains made their appearance without military guards, the new crews were surrounded by mobs and intimidated, abused and in some instances roughly handled. At Livingston, a town at the junction of the Yellowstone Park branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad, there seems to have assembled all the worst elements of a truculent floating population, which hesitated at the commission of no outrage save through fear of a competent force present to resist them. They used dynamite on the dwelling of a hard-working and trusted member of the railroad force, they surrounded and beat the employees, who for a moment were left without military protection, and they surged around and vituperated against the troops, officers and men, calling them

all the vile names that a frontier and mining town vocabulary furnishes. In all these conditions the troops behaved with the forbearance and leniency which had been impressed on them by instructions oft repeated, and for their good conduct under such exasperating circumstances have received commendations from representative citizens from all over the country, who had the misfortune to be travelling through Montana in these troublous times."

I have no doubt that if ample measures had not been taken in time to prevent it, a great destruction of railroad property, even to the encroachment of the road for a considerable length of time, would have been wrought by the lawless element, whose chapter has been hinted at in the foregoing."

As it was not found necessary, after about the middle of July, to continue the guards on the trains east of Fort Keogh, Colonel Swaine, commanding that post, was, on July 16, placed in charge of the railway guard service west as far as Missoula, and Colonel Burt, commanding Fort Missoula, was given charge of that west of Missoula. These officers report in the most emphatic terms on the good conduct of the men and officers under them. Colonel Burt in his report says: "I wish to say that in all my military experience I have never seen detached service performed so soberly and faithfully, and under such trying circumstances as that performed by the officers and men of this command during the late strike." He adds that not a case of improper conduct on the part of the men was brought to his notice, or that of the officers under him, during the most exasperating conditions that characterized the conduct of those with whom his command had to deal."

My thanks are especially due Colonels Swaine and Burt for their excellent management of the theatre of operations confided to their care, and I consider it my duty to commend, with them, the conduct of the troops throughout the trouble."

The report contains a series of descriptions of Army posts in the Department, with photographs taken from photographs by Lieutenant Haie, A. D. C., and Acting Engineer Officer, "who deserves great credit for the excellent manner in which he handled the work." Lieutenant Sturgis, A. D. C., has, in addition to his other duties, had personal charge of lyceum work. Especial thanks are given by General Merritt to Colonel Barber, Colonel Kent and Major Davis "for a most thorough administration of the affairs of each department over which each of these officers has control." The Department staff, as now organized, is thoroughly efficient and eminently satisfactory. Col. Kent earnestly advises the establishment of gymnasiums at all posts and a systematic course of gymnastic training of troops. He devotes considerable attention to the subject of a remount depot, reinforcing his own opinion as to its necessity by letters from Capt. John Bigelow, First Lieut. Lecher Hardean and W. H. Smith. Interesting memoranda as to the remount systems of other countries are added.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL RUGGLES' REPORT.

The Adjutant-General of the Army, General Ruggles, in his annual report to the Major-General Commanding shows that there are in the Army 3,664 men of 5 years' service, 1,995 of ten years, 1,065 of fifteen, 673 of twenty, 236 of twenty-five years, four of thirty years, two of thirty-five years and one of forty years. Fifteen thousand three hundred and eight will be entitled to longevity pay during the current year. The term of service of 3,250 men will expire during the year and 80 per cent. have declared their intention to re-enlist. The fighting strength of the army is about 5,000 less than the nominal enlisted strength.

In recent events, in the performance of its duty to restore order and preserve the peace, subjected by lawless people to insulting words and deeds well calculated to invite bloodshed, this body has displayed a behavior possible only to highly disciplined men under cool and judicious commanders. The force should be increased to at least 30,000 men, which is only about two-thirds of the minimum organization prescribed by the Revised Statutes for cavalry, artillery and infantry regiments, yet it will enable the government to reorganize its artillery into seven regiments for coast defence and field artillery and its infantry into three-battalion regiments, without interfering with the strength of the cavalry.

There have been only 1,073 desertions during the year, a decrease of 609; an average of less than 4.5 per cent. It is hoped that recent legislative action will still further reduce this. Five hundred and seventeen men are in confinement at Fort Leavenworth, the maximum having been 628. Increased means for industrial training are needed there. There has been an unusual amount of sickness and death at the prison, which is ascribed in part to the water supply and defective drainage.

The reports from department commanders indicate very clearly an honest and conscientious attempt on the part of all officers concerned to carry out the spirit of General Orders No. 80, of 1891, establishing post lyceums. There appears substantial agreement of department, regimental and post commanders in the belief that much benefit is derived from this yearly course of instruction. The unanimity of certain recommendations made by these officers indicates the necessity for a revision of the original order.

In accordance with these recommendations, it is advised that classes be composed of officers of like grade, that the choice of subjects be restricted to matters of military and professional interest, and that, at the close of the lyceum period, the best and second best essay and discussion on all, or any, of the subjects enumerated above be forwarded for examination and publication by the War Department.

Five million of dollars have been spent during the past five years by the enlisted men at post exchanges, of which \$800,000 has been returned in dividends. This, with \$175,000 increase in assets, give a total gain of nearly 20 per cent. There are now 87 post exchanges.

Of the 85 post commanders who reported Dec. 31, 1893, on the post exchange, 76 unhesitatingly pronounce it of benefit to discipline, seven express no opinion, and two only oppose the institution.

The success of the post schools has been fairly good. It is recommended that compulsory attendance be no longer expected. The establishment of post laundries is earnestly recommended, as company laundresses are no longer authorized. The officers of the line are not satisfied with the present blouse. When a change of uniform shall come to be considered, it is suggested that the same pattern of coat be made to serve for both dress and undress purposes; that with shoulder straps it be undress and with shoulder knots full dress.

We reserve the reports of Generals Brooke, McCook and Otis for another week.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

Comdr. F. E. Chadwick, Chief of the Equipment Bureau, has submitted to the Secretary of the Navy his annual report. The expenditure for the equipment of vessels during the year amounted to \$925,000, which will cause a deficiency of \$30,000 in the appropriation for that purpose. This is owing to the fact that \$191,291 more was expended for coal during the past year than in the year previous, and as the law does not necessarily limit the purchase of steaming coal, this cannot strictly be called a deficiency. There were purchased 42,190 tons of coal on the Pacific coast at an average cost of \$7.02 per ton, and on the Atlantic coast at \$3.33, and abroad, \$8.86. Seventy-one per cent. was for steaming purposes and 29 per cent. was for auxiliary purposes.

Much difficulty has been met with in obtaining the desired quality of iron for chain cables. The Bureau was

fortunate in finding some 230 tons of old ships' tanks, which were cut up and rolled for this purpose.

A board of officers, composed of Lieut.-Comdr. Dunlap and Lieutenants Stanton and Niblack, carried out an exhaustive series of tests, with a view to improve the present system of night signals. The suggestions of the board have been adopted, with a great gain in certainty and rapidity in the use of signals and a decrease of space occupied by the signal outfit. Lieutenant Perkins' new boat compass has been adopted, and aluminum binnacles, weighing less than one-third of the former bronze binnacles, are being tested. A new form of life-preserver, one for each person on board, has also been adopted.

The Superintendent of the Naval Observatory points out that Prof. Simon Newcomb retires in 1897, Prof. Wm. Harkness in 1899, Prof. J. R. Eastman in 1898, Prof. Edgar Frisby in 1899, Prof. S. T. Brown in 1916, and that the remainder of the twelve professors attached to the Observatory are not astronomers. Unless, therefore, the corps of professors of mathematics, U. S. N., is reorganized the Naval Observatory will, in the near future, have but one astronomer available for duty.

The Superintendent of the Nautical Almanac reports the substantial completion of the work of determining the fundamental constants of astronomy and the elements and masses of the major planets, from Mercury to Saturn, inclusive. Leverrier's tables are found to be more and more deficient every year in existing wants. The means available for the prosecution of this work have borne no proportion to its magnitude, and great credit is due to this Department for the accomplishment of a labor with a force which would seem ridiculously inadequate. Attention is also called to the small salaries paid in all departments.

## BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

Engineer-in-Chief Melville, in his report, states that the expenditure for labor during the past year has been \$436,683.70, while the expenses at home and on foreign stations amounted to \$277,903.91. The machinery for the Monadnock is near completion, and that vessel will soon be ready for her dock trial.

In all its designs for machinery, whether for a tug, a battleship, or a cruiser, the Bureau has, in spite of much adverse criticism, insisted on a fair proportion of weight for power, especially in the boilers; as a consequence, the Department has been spared the annoyance of failures on trial trips; and, without exception, all machinery built from its designs has done all, and more than all, that was required of it on the first trial, and without distress, accident, or injury of any kind. Such a record is unique, and, when the high powers and unprecedented speeds of some of the vessels are considered, it is one to be justly proud of. In the opinion of the Bureau, much of this success is due to its uniform practice of allowing ample power for the speed required with a given displacement, as determined from the carefully observed performances of similar vessels, and having every design, before final adoption, carefully scrutinized by an engineer officer who has performed service at sea in charge of machinery, this being the only way in which much of the information absolutely essential to the successful designing engineer can be obtained.

Congress having made special appropriation for the purpose of building new machinery for the Chicago, the work of construction has been commenced in the New York Navy Yard. In preparing the plans it has been the aim of the Bureau to design machinery that can be placed in the vessel without cutting or removing the protective deck or any of the principal framing, and also to utilize as much of the present machinery, in the way of shafting, pumps, blowers, etc., as possible, thereby greatly decreasing the cost of manufacture and installation.

Specifications and plans are being prepared for the machinery of three torpedo boats—vertical engines of 2,000 HP. each.

At the Portsmouth Navy Yard the principal work in the Steam Engineering Department has been in the construction of machinery for steam cutters. The hard usage this machinery is subjected to makes it necessary to employ the best workmen and material in its construction, conditions which cannot be assured unless the work is done by the government itself.

This year a large amount of work has been done at the New York yard. A new smithy is urgently needed there, and the boiler shop should be extended, as it has but half the length designed.

At the League Island yard it is strongly recommended that the recommendations of the board be acted upon. If this work is completed the government will have there a naval station second to none in the world.

To place the Norfolk yard in good condition for the building and repair of marine machinery, a number of power tools, cranes, railroad tracks, etc., are required, as well as a new building for the machine shop, latrines, closets for the workmen, etc.

The past year has been a busy one here also.

At Mare Island an additional number of power tools are required and should be obtained at once. Various other improvements are requested, particularly in the copper-smith shop, which is wretchedly ventilated. The work and requirements at the other yards and stations are of minor consideration.

The Bureau calls especial attention to the injury done the boilers of vessels by using them for trimming tanks, and recommends that stringent orders be given to prevent it. On one of the newer vessels, where salt water was pumped in for this purpose, nearly all the boilers required retubing after less than three months' use, and if the Department had required her services for sudden and important duty she could not have performed it properly. The reason for the rapid deterioration of copper piping has not been yet determined to an absolute certainty, but steps are being taken to find the true cause and the means for its prevention. As it always happens that a copper pipe conveying or surrounded by salt water, as the injection or delivery pipe to a pump, or the coil of a fresh-water distiller, is the part attacked, and as the deterioration only occurs in steel ships fitted with dynamos, it is thought the injury may be caused by electrolytic action.

In the Minneapolis, the Columbia, the Olympia and the New York we have produced a quartet of cruisers which, in point of speed, is unequalled by a like number of ships of any navy in the world. Their trials were most exhaustive and the results such as to leave absolutely no doubt as to the real speed. Subsequent examination of the machinery failed to disclose any weakness or defect of any nature whatever in the machinery.

## THE JAPANESE ARMY.

The Military Information Division of the War Department have made a report on the strength of the Japanese Army, which is summed up as follows:

	Active.	Reserve.	Total.
Infantry .....	38,089	64,293	102,382
Cavalry .....	671	788	1,459
Artillery .....	3,817	4,064	7,881
Pioneers .....	1,708	1,814	3,522
Train .....	548	54,458	55,006
Gendarmerie .....	1,435	1	1,436
Total .....	46,288	125,418	171,686

The drill is copied exactly from that of European troops, especially that of Germany. The Japanese Army is in reality a European force, any one of their Army divisions, with the exception of the cavalry, which is small and would look bad when mounted, might be taken for Austrian troops. The drill of cavalry is also excellent, although spoiled by the miserable appearance of the ponies. The artillery leaves nothing to be desired, and the shooting practice is good.



1847, he was appointed Second Lieutenant of the 15th Infantry and was mustered out in August, 1848.

Chief Engr. Henry D. McEwan, retired, who died Oct. 18, in Washington, D. C., entered the Navy in 1861 as Third Assistant Engineer, and attained the grade of Chief Engineer in 1882. During and since the war he rendered excellent service and was retired for disability in 1892. He was a Companion of the Loyal Legion, a member of the Masonic fraternity and had a large circle of friends.

William Brooke Johns, who died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 18, entered the Military Academy in 1836, was graduated in 1840, appointed to the 3d Infantry and rose to the grade of captain, received the brevet in December, 1847, having previously received the brevet of captain for gallantry at Cerro Gordo. He was "dropped" April 11, 1861, for "having declined the command of his company when ordered on a particular service" (to proceed to Fort Pickens, Fla.). He did not, however, join the Rebellion against the U. S.

Capt. Robert Blair Pegram, who died Oct. 24, at Norfolk, W. Va., aged 83, was appointed a midshipman in the Navy in 1829. He served till the close of the Mexican War. Later he was on board the Powhatan on the Japan expedition and in China against the pirates, and for his gallant services received the thanks of the British government. The State of Virginia also presented him with a sword, inscribed: "A Mother's Gift to Her Devoted Son." At the outbreak of the war he joined the Confederacy, was dismissed from the U. S. Service April 17, 1861, and was appointed to high rank in the Confederate Navy.

In G. O. 7, Oct. 22, the Chief of Engineers announces the death at Detroit, Oct. 18, of Brevet Brig.-Gen. William F. Reynolds, Colonel, Corps of Engineers, retired, recounts his distinguished service from 1843, when he graduated from West Point, until retired, and says: "General Reynolds was a veteran of the wars with Mexico and of the Rebellion, having been, during the latter war, chief topographical engineer of the Departments of Virginia and of West Virginia, and of the Mountain Department; chief engineer of the Middle Department and the Eighth Army Corps; and in June, 1863, in charge of the defenses of Harper's Ferry and of Baltimore. For 16 years he was engaged in surveys of the northeastern boundary of the United States and of the northern and northwestern lakes, having been superintending engineer of the latter survey for six years; and in charge of explorations of the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers. He had a wide experience in charge of various works relating to river and harbor improvement and to lighthouse engineering."

The death, at his residence in Jersey City, Oct. 18, of Joseph A. Baulis, the veteran captain of the Q. M. D. steamer in New York Harbor, the General Meigs, will be deeply and sincerely mourned by a legion of friends; for who that has had occasion to use the Army steamers in New York Harbor for the past 30 years—the Henry Smith, the Chester A. Arthur and the General Meigs—can forget the courteous, manly and genial commander known to every one as "Captain Joe." He had a longer record of service as master than the captain of any other vessel plying in the water about New York, having been in charge of a steamboat for 50 years. Of that time 37 years were spent in the government service. Capt. Baulis was born in Jersey City 68 years ago, and up to the time of his last illness he was hale and strong. The notable personages, military and civil, who have sat with him in the pilot house of the steamers under his command and enjoyed his reminiscences, etc., for he was a raconteur of the first class, will remember how merrily he made the time slip by. He knew them all, and all liked and respected him. For every one on board, stranger or friend, from the lowest to the highest, he always had a cheerful and jolly word, and his very presence seemed to bring with it an atmosphere of jollity and contentment. He died poor, for he was generous to a fault, but his widow is not unprovided for. With the ladies who traveled on his steamers he was a great favorite, for he was kind and courteous to them all, and many pleasant letters of thanks and good-will from such have been found among his effects. In brief, when "Captain Joe" died, humanity was the less by one of the best hearted of men. The funeral took place on Sunday, and was largely attended by Army officers, including Gen. Chas. G. Sawtelle, Col. J. M. Moore, employees of the Q. M. Depot, Army Building, New York, etc.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have an interesting paper on "Color Blindness in Asiatics," by Surg. F. B. Stevenson, U. S. N.

"Outing," for October, 1894, contains a very interesting article on "Training for Football," by James G. Lathrop. Mr. Lathrop deals particularly with the subject of training heavy men. He argues that they should be played for a short while only each day. This article may be of use to the Navy and Army teams now beginning to train for the season.

A "Catechism on the Manual of Instruction in Army Signaling," by Major L. Edye, of H. B. M.'s Royal Marines, and Major E. Rhodes, D. S. O., of the Royal Berkshire Regiment, is published by Gale, Ploden & Co., London. The book is divided into two parts, the first on the manual, and the second on questions arising from the field experience of the authors. It also contains details on surveying instruments, and snap reading; a selection of messages, and the semaphore alphabets.

The Pilot Chart of the North Atlantic, for October, calls our attention to three dangerous derelicts in the transatlantic steamship waters. Two of them, the Hakon Jarland Capersburst, are lumber-laden, and likely to remain afloat. The third is bottom up. The chart also gives some interesting and valuable information concerning the recent storm which swept up the Atlantic coast. This storm, after skirting along the north coast of Cuba, crossed Florida and followed up the coast line as far as Hatteras, where it went abruptly to sea.

In the November "Century" there is printed, among the illustrations in the new "Life of Napoleon," a singular facsimile of a page from one of Napoleon's school-boy copy-books, which closes with a reference to St. Helena, calling it "little Isle!" The handwriting is very bad, and, indeed, Napoleon's penmanship was scarcely improved in later years. In this connection the following story is told in the same number: In the early days of the Empire a man of very modest aspect presented himself before the Emperor.

"Who are you?" asked Napoleon.

"Sire, I had the honor at Brienne for fifteen months to give writing lessons to your Majesty."

"You turned out a nice pupil," said the Emperor, with vivacity. "I congratulate you on your success."

But, nevertheless, he conferred a pension upon his old master.

The November "Century" will contain the opening installment of the new "Life of Napoleon," by Professor Sloane. Among the many illustrations is a new portrait of Napoleon, the reproduction of a crayon sketch made by a comrade in 1785, the original of which was found after a long search, undertaken by "The Century," in a collection of drawings at the Louvre, not exhibited. Charles Dudley Warner has written an interesting sketch of Professor Sloane, which will appear in this number.

Taine said of Professor Sloane some years ago that "he knew France better than any other foreigner he had ever met." "St. Nicholas" is to have a story life of Napoleon. It is called "A Boy of the First Empire," and is by Elbridge S. Brooks. Its hero, a French lad, renders a service to Napoleon, who makes him a page and finally an aide. As such he accompanies Napoleon through his great campaigns. It is said to be a truthful and accurate account, based upon the best and latest authorities.

The dashing campaign of 1877-78, which led the Russians up to the gates of Constantinople, was full of material for romance, and this Archibald Forbes has made skilful use of in his story just published by Charles Scribner's Sons, entitled "Czar and Sultan, the Adventures of a British Lad in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78. Illustrated by portraits in the possession of the author and by four special drawings by Sidney P. Hall." The material is drawn from the narrative of Messrs. McGahan and Millett and Capt. F. V. Greene, then U. S. A., and now Colonel of the 71st N. G., S. N. Y., also from Wemirovitch Douchenko's "Personal Reminiscences of General Skobelev," Valentine Baker's "War in Bulgaria," sundry Russian narratives and reminiscences, and the author's own correspondence in the "Daily News"—a newspaper, to which, Mr. Forbes says, "I owe what of success may have attended a career of some activity and variety." On his slim thread of fiction Mr. Forbes has strung an interesting series of campaign sketches and personal descriptions.

Thomas W. Hyde, Brevet Brigadier-General of Vols., has found time in the midst of his absorbing cares in the conduct of the great ship-building enterprise, at Bath, Me., to add his quota to the personal narratives of the War of the Rebellion. His work needs no apology; not even the graceful one that appears in his preface, wherein he says: "We old soldiers have flooded the country with our kind of literature, and we have been reasonably ready at all times to explain about the war; but it is not long before our voices will be silent, our pens as rusty as our swords, and our pensions cancelled. Bear with us but a little longer, O gracious Public." The Public has no occasion to bear with General Hyde, for his narrative is one that would be interesting at any time and in any place to those who love stories or patriotic adventure. And how vividly it will recall to the memory of those who served in the old Sixth Corps the romance of their youth, and the personal friendship which lingers most fondly about those whose places are now vacant. Gen. Hyde commenced his military career at the outbreak of the war as a private in Ellsworth's Chicago Zouaves, and ended it while still hardly more than a youth in command of a fine brigade at the surrender at Appomattox. Four months after the attack on the Massachusetts troops in the streets of Baltimore, he marched at the head of the Maine Vols. through the streets of that city. He was with Hancock in his famous bayonet charge on the Confederate left at Williamsburg, and followed the fortunes of the Army of the Potomac through the campaigns on the Peninsula and Maryland, until, with what McClellan described as a "gallant remnant of a noble body of men, whose bravery has been exhibited on every field almost in the campaign cited," he returned to Maine with the 7th Maine Volunteers to recruit the regiment, and was there "surfeited with banquets and kind welcomes" as a pleasant relief from campaign experiences. On his return General Hyde was detailed by General "Baldy" Smith as Inspector-General on his staff, serving later on as Provost Marshal-General of the corps on the staff of General Sedgwick at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Spotsylvania, where, on the eve of the battle, the General, who was sitting on a cracker box by Hyde's side, pulling his ears affectionately, got up, went over to give some directions to a section of artillery, and the next moment lay with his life blood "oozing slowly from a small wound under his eye." Then our hero was on the staff of General Wright, who succeeded Sedgwick, until he asked to be temporarily relieved, that he might return to duty with his regiment during the pursuit of Early up the Shenandoah Valley. Returning again to Maine, this time to be mustered out with his regiment, Major Hyde, as he was then, was given command of a fine new regiment, the First Maine Veteran Volunteers, which placed him in command of a brigade as its ranking officer; he continuing in command up to the surrender of Lee. During all of these scenes General Hyde bore with him the hopeful spirit of youth, and, as he recalls them, the old spirit returns and his narrative is full of life and enthusiasm. His book is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and illustrated by numerous excellent portraits. Its title is "Following the Greek Cross, or Memories of the Sixth Army Corps."

#### GROUNDING OF THE ADAMS.

The Navy Department has received the record and findings of the court of inquiry which investigated the grounding of the Adams. The findings hold Lieut. Chas. F. Norton, Executive, and Lieut. W. F. Elliott, Navigator, responsible. From the record of evidence submitted in Lieut. Norton's case it appears that while cruising in the neighborhood of the Pribiloff Islands the Adams struck on a reef in a dense fog, and remained in that dangerous position until hauled off by the Yorktown and Petrel 24 hours later. Her bottom was stove in and she was considerably shaken up. Believing her to be incapacitated for further service, Commander Clarke, commanding the Bering Sea fleet, directed the Yorktown to tow her to Port Townsend. This was done, but during the trip it was found that the Adams could have gotten along safely without assistance. An investigation made at the Mare Island Navy Yard shows that the vessel could be repaired without much expense and in a short time. Commander John J. Brice, her commanding officer, was lying ill below at the time the Adams struck, and Lieutenant Norton was in charge of the ship. All these facts are said to have been brought out in the testimony taken by the court of inquiry. Commander Brice was exonerated from blame and ordered home on sick leave, and Lieutenant Norton is understood to have been named as the officer responsible for the accident. The Navy Department has ordered a court martial to try Lieutenant Norton, composed of officers now on duty at Mare Island and on board vessels at that yard. It will probably meet next week.

Lieut. Elliott will also be tried. The record of the court of inquiry in this case is voluminous. From it it appears that the U. S. S. Adams was at anchor at North Anchorage, St. George's Island, Pribiloff group, on Aug. 2 last, and in the forenoon, acting under orders, started for St. Paul Island of the same group to relieve the Yorktown, which was cruising in that vicinity. At 1.20 p. m. the Adams, with Lieutenant Norton in command, got under way for St. Paul Island. The last determined position prior to the grounding of the ship was taken at Dulnoi Point. Soundings were had with the sounding machine, but the coasting lead and line and hand leads and hand lines, while ready for use, were not brought into requisition. The speed of the ship, according to the board's findings, was determined by the use of the patent log, and the total distance run, as recorded by the log, was 31.1 knots. The findings continue: "That no allowance was made for a possible set of current, nor was it suggested that such allowance should be made in the direction of the course steered, although it does appear that allowance was made for a possible set or drift

of the ship to the westward, and that at 5 p. m. the course of the ship was changed to one-half point to the northward to allow this assumed set. That the tidal currents in the vicinity of the Pribiloff Islands are irregular in direction and vary in force from nothing to about two knots an hour. The general set of flood tide on previous occasions was found to be to the northward. That it was found upon two previous runs of the Adams between the island there was found respectively a set or drift of about five miles in seven hours to the west by north magnetic. That the position of the ship when aground was 7.5 miles northwest in advance of the position, as calculated from the data given by the ship's log."

The court then announces that in its opinion the grounding was due to the neglect of her commanding officer, Lieutenant Norton, in not making due allowance for the tide, which was running flood and in the direction of the ship's course toward the land; that he also neglected to keep the hand leads going, and also failed to reduce speed to get correct soundings; that he also neglected to run his ship at a moderate rate of speed, in accordance with an act of Congress regulating speed of ships.

"We are also of the opinion," the findings continue, "that Lieut. William P. Elliott was at fault in neglecting, as Navigator, to inform his commanding officer of the possibility of a current setting the ship in the direction of the course toward St. Paul's Island, and suggesting that a sufficient allowance be made for the same. This fault and neglect are, in our opinion, greater from the fact that Lieut. William P. Elliott has had experience as navigating officer of the Adams in Bering Sea during a former cruise. That further proceedings should be had in the case of Lieut. William P. Elliott for violation of Paragraph 1, Article 562, in that he did neglect to give to the commanding officer the proper or full information concerning the navigation of the ship, and in that, knowing that at this time the flood tide was running, and that the direction and velocity of the tidal current was variable, he did fail to suggest to the commanding officer to make an allowance for the existence of a possible current in the direction of the shore towards which the Adams was running."

#### MATHEMATICS AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

I have often heard the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, referred to, with pride, as one of the best mathematical schools in the country. And there is no exaggeration in the statement, for it certainly is. The question invariably put to the trembling candidate by the man he has asked for advice is: "Are you good at mathematics?" He is told, if such is the case, he will find the Academy a regular kindergarten. While there is room for doubt here, it is a fact that mathematicians are sure of a pretty easy time at Annapolis, unless they make themselves especially obnoxious to the authorities. Mathematics so pervades the course, that at present the only studies free from it are English and French. That it cannot yet in some way be worked into these as a source of great regret to those interested in the education of our naval officers, and may be looked upon as an interesting problem.

The three studies taken up in the first year are those mentioned above, and in that year only is the relative weight of mathematics the same as that of the other two. And the relative weight of the first year is small compared with that of the second, smaller with that of the third, and diminutive as compared with that of the last. After the first year mathematics as a department has an increasing relative weight until it becomes of no mean importance. Moreover, this study is allowed three and a half years in the education of cadets for the line, while other departments are allowed but two.

A naval officer who has had not a little experience with naval cadets, said not long ago: "Among some cadets who reported to me at one time were two or three who had stood very high in their class. I was anxious to know in what study they had especially excelled. Mathematics, I was told. One day I had occasion to have a drawing made, and naturally I sent for a high-stand man, but the drawings did not by any means do justice to the number he stood in his class. At another time I wanted somebody to talk French, and sent for another of these mathematicians, but he couldn't talk French any better than I can, and I probably do not know enough mathematics to pass an entrance examination."

There is a good deal in the old story of the weaver who went to the mill after his flour, and the miller's wife gave him two pecks to the bushel. The weaver knew little more of figures than the rule of three, but he knew enough to protest against two pecks to the bushel, and he did. Upon this the miller's wife exclaimed: "Laws! I believe you're right. I don't know much about milling, I was a school marm until I married!"

The use the average naval officer has for mathematics is small compared with the education he receives in that line. And there is, perhaps, no study more liable to become rusty by disuse. I say the average naval officer, because there are some who have eminently distinguished themselves in scientific investigation, in which the higher mathematics is, as a matter of course, involved. And in conversation with even some of these, I have found that it has not always been an easy matter for them to brush up their differential or integral calculus.

These scientists are not strictly naval officers. They are as distinct from the line to which they nominally belong as is the Construction Corps. As a rule, the man who invents a powder, or switchboard, or a dynamo, or a searchlight, is not a fighting officer. By his own exertions he has placed himself in another class, and the Navy Department tacitly recognizes this when they assign to him such duty as he has fitted himself for, or give him a year's leave in which to pursue his studies. Such men improve the instruments which the fighting man uses, and in this light they should be encouraged, as they are. But

your practical fighting officer! Is — or the integral which

conveys some theoretical knowledge as to the rate of burning of a particular grain going to help him outwit the enemy's fleet, or tell him which formation to attack in? Leave that to the scientists! They have shouldered the responsibility, and are perfectly contented to take care of it. Trust them, for they are there for that.

Now comes the question: Should the Naval Academy be a training school for these scientists, rather than for naval tacticians? Of course, it is very easy to criticize, and it may as well be understood that Annapolis is admitted to be one of the finest naval schools in the world, and justly so. But, nevertheless, it is a fact that the greater part of a year is spent on the extremely difficult mathematics of exterior and interior ballistics, involving endless intricate formulae of differential and integral calculus, and occasionally of least squares. A week before the monthly examination is spent by cadets in trying to memorize enough of these to get a satisfactory mark. And it is an absolute fact that there is not a word of fighting naval tactics taught, no naval battles reviewed, and no naval history studied, except that contained in a common school text-book used in the second term of the first year!

Would it not be better for those who show a special adaptability for mathematics and higher science to be allowed to pursue their studies at Newport, for instance, and to introduce a little fighting tactics and naval history at the Academy, in the place of the powder integrals?



The present address of Col. Loomis L. Langdon is 20 Sidney place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. F. D. Sharp, wife of Capt. Sharp, 20th Inf., and her children are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bond, at Topeka, Kan.

Lieut. J. W. Ruckman, 1st Art., left Fort Monroe, Va., this week on a month's leave, and is visiting at Deer's, Champaign County, Ill.

Major W. C. Bartlett, U. S. A., registered at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York, on Oct. 24; Lieut. Adam Slaker, 1st Art., at the Grand Hotel.

Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard and family, after the General's retirement, Nov. 8, will go, for the winter, to Portland, Ore., where he has a married daughter, and in the spring of 1895 will come East and take up permanent residence at Burlington, Vt.

The "Evening World" of Oct. 25 excels itself in the matter of military information. Referring to the retirement that day of Colonel Loomis L. Langdon, 1st Art., our contemporary says: "Colonel George Langdon was retired after midnight this morning, after four years of service in the Army. The Colonel and his family were busy packing up their effects, as they had made arrangements to leave at noon for New Hampshire."

Miss Mary McGuffin, daughter of Michael McGuffin, Drum Major of the 3d U. S. Inf., was married at Fort Snelling a few days ago to Charles W. Graves, the chief musician and leader of the 3d Inf. band. The ceremony took place at high noon at the residence of the bride's parents. It was a quiet, cozy wedding, as no invitations were issued, and none but relatives and a few of the immediate friends of the bride and groom were present.

Col. G. H. Mendell, Col. W. P. Craighill and Capt. W. L. Marshall, U. S. Engineers, were recently in session as a board of engineers to examine the Cascade locks and the ship railway plans projected for the Dalles, Oregon. The damage to the great work at the Cascades by the unprecedented flood last summer in the Columbia River, was found to be extremely slight, and the work is now being pushed with vigor, and precautions will be taken against any future floods that may occur.

Army officers registered at the War Department during the week ending Oct. 20 as follows: First Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, 3d Art.; Capt. F. A. Whitney, 8th Inf.; Capt. W. E. Wilder, 4th Cav.; Maj. F. W. Elbrey, retired; Capt. S. Y. Seyburn, 10th Inf.; Capt. J. A. Sladen, retired; Capt. D. T. Stiles, retired; Maj. C. W. Foster, retired; Capt. J. H. Willard, Engineer Corps; Maj. George W. Adair, Medical Department; Col. Thomas C. Sullivan, Subsistence Department, and Maj. E. R. Warner, retired.

Capt. W. H. C. Bowen, 5th Inf., for a long time on duty with the Connecticut National Guard, now at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., and soon to go to Fort McPherson, has issued a handy little pamphlet, which can be carried in the pocket, entitled "Hints—A Hand-Book for Soldiers, Including the National Guard." Captain Bowen remarks at the front of the little volume: "If any soldier will carry out the instructions contained in this pamphlet, he will be a well-disciplined man," and also solicits correspondence concerning the subject of the pamphlet.

Col. A. K. Arnold, 1st Cav., commanding Fort Grant, in a recent post order relieving Lieut. Edward Anderson from duty as exchange officer, to enable him to go with his troop to San Carlos, says: "The commanding officer wishes to make of record his appreciation of the very efficient and satisfactory manner in which Lieut. Anderson has conducted the business and affairs of the post exchange, the present prosperous condition of which is largely due to his attention and efforts." It is only a few weeks ago that the Journal referred to Lieut. Anderson's excellent management of the post exchange at Fort Grant.

Army officers registered at the War Department during the past week as follows: Maj. E. R. Warner, retired; 1st Lieut. L. H. Beach, Engineer Corps; 2d Lieut. W. T. Wilder, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles Hine, 6th Inf.; Capt. J. C. Ayres, Ord. Dept.; Capt. E. Burr, Engineers; Col. H. L. Abbot, Engineers; Lieut.-Col. A. J. Dallas, retired; 1st Lieut. H. L. Harris, 1st Art.; Lieut.-Col. A. C. M. Pennington, 4th Art.; Capt. D. M. Taylor, Ordnance; Lieut.-Col. M. P. Miller, 1st Art.; Maj. J. G. Trimble, 5th Art.; Maj. F. H. Phipps, Ordnance; 2d Lieut. F. C. Marshall, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. M. Stotsenburg, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. A. P. Blockson, 6th Cav.

Lieut. Samuel Chrisman Hazzard, 1st Art., was married Oct. 24 in St. Mark's Church, New York, to Miss Agnes Stagg Hedley, daughter of the late John H. Hedley. Lieutenant Hazzard is a son of Mr. Chas. H. Hazzard, of Pottsville, Pa. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. D. E. Tutthill. The maid of honor was Miss Martha Washburn and the bridesmaids Miss Marie Hazzard and Miss Agnes Hall. Lieut. Gustave W. Stevens, 1st Art., was best man. The ushers were Lieut. William M. Cruikshank, 1st Art.; Lieut. Charles W. Kutz, Lieut. Jay J. Marrow and Lieut. George P. Howell, Engineer Corps. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of Mrs. Tutthill, the bride's sister, at No. 71 East 54th street, after which the married couple left on a few weeks' tour.

A St. Augustine, Fla., correspondent, referring to the recent arrival there of the 3d Art., says: "How easily one's forgotten," doesn't apply to Lieut. Col. Edmund C. Bainbridge, or to Capt. James O'Hara, for neither of these gallant officers can walk the streets of the Ancient City without being stopped by the 'old-timers' and made to tell 'How'd'e.' It's fourteen years since Captain O'Hara was 'one of us,' but it's hard to tell how long ago it was when the affable Bainbridge 'stood in the old town's charmed circle,' for he recalls the times when he, with Captain 'Dolph' Pacetti and John Darling, went forth to fight the Seminoles. Pacetti says he fought them next to Bainbridge's company in 1847, while Colonel Darling declares it was in the war of 1837, when they followed Bainbridge. The Colonel looks now as youthful, barring a gray beard, as when in 1852 he, as a boy of seventeen years of age, entered West Point from Virginia. His numerous friends see only goodness in the gallant officer, and have his happy-looking face always in mind."

A St. Augustine correspondent, writing of the marriage, Oct. 10, of Capt. Jefferson Randolph Kean, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., to Miss Louise Hurlbut Young, says: "The sun never shone on a fairer or more beautiful bride as she stood at the altar in Trinity Church. It was an ideal day, the sun shining bright and clear, as though to honor the fair young bride. The church was filled with invited guests when the west door opened, and, preceded by the ushers, Capt. Theodore F. Forbes and Lieut. J. W. Heavey, the bridal party entered. After the ceremony Captain and Mrs. Kean passed down the north aisle as the organ pealed forth Mendelssohn's wedding march, going at once to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Mason Young, where a reception was tendered their immediate friends and relatives, and the brother officers of the groom and their families, from St. Francis Barracks. At 4 p. m. a special train carried Captain and Mrs. Kean to Palatka, where a private car of the Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West road awaited them. In this way they will journey leisurely to New York. The young couple were the recipients of many beautiful bridal presents."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Oct. 21, 1894.  
In accordance with previous announcement, on Oct. 19 a regimental flag and a regimental standard were presented to the 15th U. S. Infantry. It was the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and also the eighth anniversary of Colonel Crofton's assignment to the command of the regiment. Such a presentation is an unprecedented thing in the history of the Army, and special permission had to be obtained from the Secretary of War before the presentation could be made. The Sons of the Revolution left Chicago in a special car, attached to the 8.30 a. m. train, and were met at the Fort Sheridan depot by Captain Cooke and Lieutenant Smiley, R. Q. M., 15th Inf.

At 10 o'clock a. m. the 15th Infantry, in full-dress uniform, formed on the parade ground in front of the barracks in two battalions, commanded by Major Bailey and Captain Conrad, with Troops B and K of the 7th Cav. on their right, commanded by Captain Varnum. Battery E of the 1st Art. occupied the center, Captain Capron commanding.

The Sons of the Revolution faced the whole command and their rear was brought up by a decorous and well-dressed assemblage of citizens, who came to see the 15th receive their new colors.

Colonel Crofton, accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel Ovenshine, took position at the front and center of the command, facing Dr. Delafield, the president of the Sons of the Revolution. A short prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Snively.

Dr. Delafield said, in brief:

Colonel Crofton, the citizens of Chicago have assigned to us, the representatives of the Sons of the Revolution, the pleasant duty of expressing to you their cordial approval of the admirable discipline and wise forbearance of your regiment during the trying ordeal of last summer. So carefully are the vast business interests of the country adjusted, that the slightest interference with the regular demand and supply works incalculable damage. In such time a riot is like a conflagration, and requires to be stamped out with the greatest possible speed. Our city is the storm-center of the country. Here we are working out some of the greatest problems of the century, and when these men, bronzed by exposure to storm and tempest, and scarred with the marks of Indian warfare; hardy men, resolute men, strong of foot and sure of aim, moved into our city at the bidding of the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Army, we all felt a sense of relief.

Men of the gallant 15th Inf., Chicago believes you have one home always in view, and that home is the flag of your great nation. A home to be sheltered from all peril, and defended with your life; and that you may possess it in its most perfect form, our citizens now present you with this stand of colors, to be honored and enjoyed by you, as we earnestly trust, for long years to come.

May the God of your fathers watch over the 15th Regiment, and preserve its colors from all peril for evermore.

The regimental flag and the regimental standard were then handed to Colonel Crofton, who passed them to the color bearers.

The morning was murky and misty. A phenomenon, strange but true, occurred just as Dr. Delafield handed the colors to Colonel Crofton. The sun burst forth. It was his first appearance for the day, and he shone out with a regal splendor, which all who witnessed it considered as a good omen and predicted a brilliant future for the 15th, its new colors and gallant Colonel.

Colonel Crofton received the colors on behalf of the regiment and thanked the donors in a brief but eloquent speech.

After the presentation there was a review of the whole command. Immediately after the review the guests were entertained at the officers' quarters and club. The party returned to the city about 5.30 p. m.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY.

The officers and enlisted men of Fort Douglas are still congratulating themselves on securing Colonel Penrose, late Lieutenant Colonel of the 20th Infantry, as Colonel of the 16th Infantry and Post Commandant here. This officer, until very recently, was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 16th Infantry, and while serving with this command so succeeded in gaining the respect and confidence of his officers and men that his arrival here on the 9th inst. was made the occasion of considerable joy among officers and men, in obtaining this experienced and practical commander. He was the guest of Captain McFarland, owing to the partial unreadiness of his residence. On Wednesday, 17th inst., a reception, tendered by Governor West and staff, Utah Territory, was given in his honor. The Exposition building was elaborately decorated and officers of the Utah militia assisted in welcoming Colonel Penrose and aides. The 16th Infantry band furnished the music for the occasion. Short addresses were numerous. Governor West delivered a very effective impromptu, welcoming Colonel Penrose, the latter officer replying with words of praise and good feeling towards the newly-organized militia of Utah Territory. It was with sentiments of mutual respect and fellowship that the banquet terminated, and can be viewed as a highly successful and brilliant affair. Prominent among those present were: Governor West, Secretary Richards, General Ottlinger, Colonel Fowler, Colonel Tatlock, Colonel Adams, Colonel Clayton, Colonel Stevenson, Captain Gibbs and Captain Carmon, of the Reception Committee; Colonel Penrose, Lieutenant-Colonel Coates, Major Helzman, Captain Palmer, Captain Richards, Lieutenant Tyler, Lieutenant George, of the Regular Army. A reception will be tendered Colonel Penrose at post on Thursday evening, Oct. 19, by the officers and ladies of Fort Douglas.

The West Point Class '94 have contributed three commissioned officers to the personnel of the 16th—Lieutenants Castle, Gardiner and Preston. They reported for duty Oct. 1, and were attached to Companies E, D and B respectively. Dr. Penrose, son of Colonel Penrose, and wife are the guests of Colonel Penrose, since the arrival of Colonel Penrose.

Lieutenant Tyler still performs the duties devolving upon Adjutant at this post.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, N. Dak., Oct. 22, 1894.  
Major Patterson has returned from a visit in New York. Miss Mason gave a delightful card party Tuesday evening, Oct. 23.

Mr. Upton, of the 21st Inf., is the guest of Lieutenant and Mrs. Murray. The girls and boys of the garrison gave a very pleasant hop Friday evening, Oct. 19. Icees were served throughout the evening. Among those present were Misses Julia Gerlach, Frances Mason, Mamie Williams, Minnie Hobart, Bessie Hannay, Lydia Hart and Bessie Williams, Fred Gerlach, Mill Wilkinson and Allan Hannay, all of the garrison; also Misses Rena Ames, Kate Chittenden, Mabel Ham, Anna McCloud, Mary Stees, Appleton, Messrs. Chas. Stees, Henry Ames, Rob McCloud, Albee Ladd, from the Twin Cities.

Lieut. J. T. Moore has returned from the rifle competition held at Fort Sheridan, Ill.  
Mrs. Rordan gave a delightful luncheon Friday.  
Miss Wilson, of Niagara, who has been spending the summer at Keogh, Mont., is visiting Mrs. P. Murray on her return home.

Parades are held daily as the weather still continues fine. The Inspector, Major Schwan, was expected Oct. 23.

Miss Van Clive, of Minneapolis, has been the guest of Mrs. J. W. Hannay.

The weekly sham battle took place on Saturday last, in quite a spirited manner. The manoeuvre carried out was the crossing of a long and high bridge under heavy artillery and infantry fire.

Evening general services have been resumed by Father Hart at the post chapel, after a short rest during the intense heat of the summer.

## THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President and Commander-in-Chief.  
DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War; J. B. DOE, Asst. Secy.

G. O. 13 Hdqrs. Dept. of the East, Oct. 22, 1894.

Attention is invited to the second clause of A. R. 1376. This requires that such portion of the ration as may be needed for consumption shall be actually drawn. The drawing of rations in conformity therewith, by troops, batteries, companies, hospitals, etc., on maturely considered ration returns, is enjoined. By command of Major-General Howard:

SAM'L BRECK, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 52, H. Q. A., G. O., Oct. 25, 1894.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The annual allotment per soldier for all target practice hereafter will be, for cavalry, \$6 per man; for infantry, \$4.50 per man.

The reloading of service ammunition by troops will be discontinued, and reloading tools for this purpose will no longer be furnished. Company commanders will ship their empty metallic shells, caliber .30 and caliber .38, to the Frankford Arsenal to be reloaded.

Each company's account for the annual target practice will be credited with the value of such shells turned in, and the value of the shells and the amount of credit given will depend on the condition of the shells when received.

The following instructions in regard to the treatment of the empty shells will be followed:

"As soon as practicable after firing, decap the shells and throw them into water. The cleaning will be much facilitated if the shells can be thrown into water immediately after firing. Then clean the inside thoroughly with a brush wiper or piece of rag on the end of a wiping stick; dry and place loosely in empty ammunition boxes."

The name of the company will be clearly marked on the inside of the lid of the ammunition box. These boxes should be turned into the nearest acting ordnance officer to be shipped in convenient lots as they accumulate to the Frankford Arsenal.

#### Gallery Practice.

Special caliber .30 shells and reloading materials therefor will be sent to company commanders upon their requisition. These shells will bear about 100 firings without resizing. After firing 100 times they may be sent in lots to the Frankford Arsenal for inspection and resizing, and will then, if serviceable, be returned to the commanding officers of companies. The tools required for these shells, one set each to a company, are as follows:

For reloading—Primer, extractor and inserter; charger, hand reloading, loading die, loading punch, loading awl, melting ladle, pouring ladle, bullet-mold, strainer. For decapping and cleaning—Brush wiper, primer extractor, brass wiping rod, brass mouth-piece. The issue of these tools from the Frankford Arsenal is ordered at the time of the original issue of arms. Until further orders the prices of ammunition are as follows: Caliber .30 ball cartridges, \$25 per 1,000; caliber .30 reloading shell for gallery practice, \$1.30 per 1,000; black gunpowder for use in gallery practice, 60 cents per 1,000; caliber .38 ball cartridges, \$10 per 1,000.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjt.-Gen.

#### Adjutant-General's Department.

Lieut.-Col. James P. Martin, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and return, for the purpose of presenting in the name of the Major-General Commanding medals awarded to the successful contestants in the recent rifle and carbine competitions at that post (S. O. 111, Oct. 16, D. Mo.).

#### Judge Advocate General's Department.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Alfred C. Sharpe, Actg. J. A. (S. O. 65, Oct. 16, D. Colo.).

#### Inspector General's Department.

The journeys performed by Col. Edward M. Heyl, I. G., from Chicago, Ill., to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and return, on Oct. 7 and 12, 1894, as a witness before the G. C. M. convened by par. 1, S. O. 104, c. s., Dept. Mo., are approved (S. O. 110, Oct. 13, D. M.).

#### Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

The journey from New Orleans to Mount Vernon Bks., Ala., made in October, 1894, by Maj. J. W. Scully, M. U. S. Army, to arrange for the transportation of Co. I, 12th Inf., and Indian prisoners of war to Rush Springs, I. T., en route to Fort Sill, is approved for the payment of mileage (S. O. 231, Oct. 18, D. E.).

Leave granted Lieut.-Col. William H. Bell, A. C. G. of S., Oct. 1, 1894, is extended one month (S. O., Oct. 20, H. Q. A.).

#### Medical Department.

Col. Chas. T. Alexander, Asst. Surg.-Gen., is detailed as member of board of officers to meet at the Army Building, N. Y., vice Maj. Valery Havard, Surg., relieved (S. O., Oct. 19, H. Q. A.).

The leave granted Capt. Chas. B. Ewing, Asst. Surg., Aug. 31, is extended fifteen days (S. O., Oct. 20, H. Q. A.).

A furlough of four months, to take effect after Nov. 5, 1894, is granted Hspal. Stwd. Geo. W. Muller, now on duty at Fort Logan, Colo. (S. O., Oct. 19, H. Q. A.).

Maj. Robt. H. White, Surg., and 1st Lieut. Franklin O. Johnson, 3d Cav., are detailed as members of G. C. M. at Jefferson Bks., Mo. (S. O. 111, Oct. 16, D. M.).

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. Isaac P. Ware, Asst. Surg. (S. O., Oct. 18, H. Q. A.).

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect after Nov. 3, is granted Maj. J. C. Worthington, Surg. (S. O. 232, Oct. 19, D. E.).

1st Lieut. Ashton B. Heyl, Asst. Surg., is detailed as counsel in a case before G. C. M. (Orders 171, Columbus Bks., Oct. 20).

Hspal. Stwd. Henry Forbes is relieved from duty at Mt. Vernon Bks. and will proceed Oct. 16 to Jackson Bks. (Orders 67, Mt. Vernon Bks., Oct. 15).

Hspal. Stwd. Leon Richon will proceed to Fort Brown, Tex., for duty (Orders 70, Jackson Bks., Oct. 18).

Leave for ten days granted Lieut.-Col. J. V. D. Middleton, Deputy Surg.-Gen., is extended two days (S. O. 130, Oct. 18, D. Cal.).

Leave for 20 days is granted 1st Lieut. Charles E. B. Flagg, A. S. (S. O. 127, Oct. 15, D. Cal.).

Mrs. M. E. Finley Hospital Matron, will proceed to Fort Sill (Orders 60, Mt. Vernon Bks., Oct. 20).

Hosp. Stwd. Thomas Hill, when his services are no longer needed at Fort Ontario, N. Y., will be sent to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. (S. O., Oct. 23, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Charles F. Kleffer, A. S., will be relieved from duty at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., upon the return to that post of 1st Lieut. Edward L. Munson, A. S., from duty in the field, and will then report to C. O. Fort Buford, N. D., for duty at that post (S. O., Oct. 24, H. Q. A.).

#### Pay Department.

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Pay Department are made: Maj. John P. Baker, from Santa Fe, N. Mex., to Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Maj. Chas. E. Kilbourne, from Santa Fe, N. Mex., to Walla Walla, Wash. (S. O., Oct. 16, H. Q. A.).

The troops in Dept. of Texas will be paid to include the muster of Oct. 31, as follows: At Fort Sam Houston, Tex., by Col. C. M. Terrell, Asst. Paymaster-General; at Fort McIntosh, Camp Eagle Pass, Forts Clark, Hancock and Bliss, Tex., by Maj. C. C. Sniffen, Paymaster; at Forts Brown and Ringgold, Tex., by Maj. W. H. Hamner, Paymaster (S. O. 105, Oct. 19, D. T.).

#### Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

Leave for one month is granted Maj. Wm. Ludlow, Corps of Engineers (S. O., Oct. 20, H. Q. A.).

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ord. Dept. are ordered: 1st Lieut. Colden L'H. Ruggles



will be relieved from duty at Frankford Arsenal, Pa., and will report for duty at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., with station at N. Y. city, to which point he will proceed. 1st Lieut. Lawson M. Fuller (recently appointed) will be relieved from duty at Fort Robinson, Neb., and will proceed to Frankford Arsenal, Pa., and report to the C. O. thereof for assignment to duty (S. O., Oct. 24, H. Q. A.)

#### Signal Corps.

Brig.-Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, will proceed to Trenton, N. J., for the purpose of inspecting certain signal stores pertaining to military telegraph lines, and upon completion of duty will return to his station (S. O., Oct. 24, H. Q. A.)

#### Chaplains.

Leave for one month, on surgeon's cert., is granted Post Chaplain Wm. F. Hubbard (S. O. 170, Oct. 12, D. Colo.). So much of par. 1, S. O. 241, Oct. 13, 1894, H. Q. A., as relates to Post Chaplain Delmer B. Lowell, is so amended as to transfer him from Fort Riley, Kan., to Fort Douglas, Utah, instead of Fort Yates, N. Dak. (S. O., Oct. 20, H. Q. A.)

#### CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

##### 1st Cavalry.—Col. Abram K. Arnold.

On Oct. 13 Private William Harris was promoted Sergeant, Troop B, 1st Cav., and Lance-Corpl. John Wolf appointed Corporal.

Maj. John M. Hamilton, 1st Cav., Actg. Insp.-Gen., Dept. of Patte, will proceed to Fort McKinney, Wyo., to inspect public property (S. O. 111, Oct. 17, D. P.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Nov. 15, is granted 2d Lieut. Walter M. Whitman, 1st Cav., Fort Grant, Ariz. (S. O. 65, Oct. 16, D. Colo.)

The following transfers in the 1st Cavalry are made: 2d Lieut. William H. Osborne from Troop M to E; 2d Lieut. Sterling P. Adams from Troop E to M.

1st Lieut. Godfrey H. Macdonald, 1st Cav., is relieved from duty as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Oliver O. Howard, to take effect Nov. 8, 1894, and will join his troop (S. O., Oct. 24, H. Q. A.)

##### 2d Cavalry.—Col. George G. Hunt.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Oct. 15, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., 2d Cav., Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 64, Oct. 11, D. Colo.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Nov. 15, 1894, is granted 1st Lieut. Guy Carleton, Q. M., 2d Cav. (S. O., Oct. 20, H. Q. A.)

##### 3d Cavalry.—Col. Anson Mills.

1st Lieut. Parker W. West, Adj., 3d Cav., is appointed Dept. R. O. at Jefferson Bks., Mo. (S. O. 110, Oct. 13, D. M.)

Leave granted Capt. Charles Morton, 3d Cav., Sept. 18, 1894, is extended two months and 16 days (S. O., Oct. 18, H. Q. A.)

##### 4th Cavalry.—Col. Charles E. Compton.

2d Lieut. Thomas G. Carson, 4th Inf., is transferred to Troop C, 4th Cav. (S. O., Oct. 19, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. George C. Barnhardt, 6th Cav. (S. O. 111, Oct. 16, D. M.)

##### 5th Cavalry.—Col. James F. Wade.

2d Lieut. Frank Parker, 15th Inf., is transferred to Troop L, 5th Cav. (S. O., Oct. 19, H. Q. A.)

##### 6th Cavalry.—Col. David S. Gordon.

1st Lieut. Elton F. Wilcox, Adj., 6th Cav., is relieved from duty as R. O. at Fort Niobrara, Neb., and 1st Lieut. Charles H. Barth, Adj., 12th Inf., is appointed in his stead (S. O. 111, Oct. 17, D. P.)

Capt. William H. Carter, 6th Cav., is detailed as member of examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., vice Maj. Jos. T. Haskell, 24th Inf., relieved (S. O., Oct. 20, H. Q. A.)

Sergt.-Maj. Alphonse von Neuenheim, 6th Cav., having been appointed Ordnance Sergeant, Colonel Gordon in an official report expresses his appreciation of the long and faithful service of this N. C. O., extending over a period of 17 years, 12 of which were in the 6th Cav. "A N. C. O. during most of his service, he has occupied many responsible positions and filled them with credit, his zeal and promptitude being an example for all young soldiers."

Sergt. Julius Moll, Troop 11, 6th Cav., has been appointed Regimental Sergeant-Major, subject to confirmation by Secretary of War (Orders 73, 6th Cav., Fort Myer, Oct. 23).

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Dec. 1, 1894, is granted 1st Lieut. John T. Nance, 6th Cav. (S. O., Oct. 24, H. Q. A.)

##### 7th Cavalry.—Col. James W. Forsyth.

Sergt. H. Whitehead, Troop F, 7th Cav., will proceed to join his troop at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (Orders 105, Fort Myer, Oct. 19).

Capt. Wilber E. Wilder, 4th Cav., on leave at Auburn, N. Y., will report at Columbus Bks., O., by Oct. 27, 1894, to conduct recruits to the Dept. of Colo. (S. O., Oct. 18, H. Q. A.)

##### 8th Cavalry.—Col. Caleb H. Carter.

Maj. Camille C. Carr, 8th Cav., is relieved from duty at the U. S. Inf. and Cav. School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and will report to the C. G., Dept. of Colo., for duty as Actg. Insp.-Gen., to relieve Lieut.-Col. John M. Bacon, 1st Cav., who will report to the C. G., Dept. of Colo., for assignment to station (S. O., Oct. 23, H. Q. A.)

##### 9th Cavalry.—Col. James Biddle.

Maj. Adna R. Chaffee, 9th Cav., having reported for duty at Hdqrs. 9th Cav., is assigned to the 1st Squadron, 9th Cav. (R. O. 45, Oct. 16).

##### 10th Cavalry.—Col. John K. Mizner.

1st Lieut. Carter P. Johnson, 10th Cav., will be relieved from duty with the competitions at Fort Sheridan, Ill., on Nov. 6, 1894, and will, upon the expiration of leave granted him, rejoin his proper station (S. O. 111, Oct. 16, D. M.)

Leave granted 1st Lieut. John B. McDonald, Q. M., 10th Cav., Sept. 20, 1894, is extended two months (S. O., Oct. 22, H. Q. A.)

##### 1st Artillery.—Col. Royal T. Frank.

Sergt. Edward Geebert, Bat. G, 1st Art., with guard, will conduct a military convict to Fort Columbus (Orders 197, Fort Hamilton, Oct. 20).

Capt. G. P. Cotton will proceed to Jersey City, N. J., and arrange for the establishment of a temporary station there for regimental recruiting (Orders 72, 1st Art., Oct. 24).

The officers and qualified gunners of the 1st Artillery, at Fort Wadsworth, went to the Proving Grounds at Sandy Hook this week and a profitable season was spent there in taking notes on new armaments and the other current professional subjects of interest that are to be found there.

##### 2d Artillery.—Col. Richard Loder.

Sergt. J. H. Gowing, Bat. C, 2d Art., with guard will conduct military convicts to Governor's Island (Orders 102, Fort Adams, Oct. 22).

##### 3d Artillery.—Col. La Rhett L. Livingston.

Sergt. J. B. Kenney, Bat. D, 3d Art., is detailed as Provost Sergeant (Orders 68, Jackson Bks., La., Oct. 16.)

Sergt. G. S. Anderson, Bat. E, 3d Art., is detailed Overseer of Laborers in Q. M. D. (Orders 51, St. Francis Bks., Oct. 19).

##### 5th Artillery.—Col. William M. Graham.

2d Lieut. Chas. P. Summerall, 5th Art., will be relieved from duty with Bat. K of that regiment, and assigned to duty with Light Battery D, as attached thereto (S. O., Oct. 20, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Charles G. Treat, 5th Art., is relieved from duty as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Oliver O. Howard, to take effect Nov. 8, 1894, and will join his battery (S. O., Oct. 23, H. Q. A.)

##### 1st Infantry.—Col. Wm. R. Shafter.

Leave for one month, on surg. cert., is granted 1st Lieut. Richard C. Croxton, 1st Inf. (S. O. 130, Oct. 18, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. Lincoln F. Kilbourne, 1st Inf., is relieved from duty as member of G. C. M. for and during the trials, only, of Privates John J. Byrnes, Carl Huerseler and Frank Landley, Co. B, 1st Inf. (S. O. 130, Oct. 18, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Nat. P. Phister, 1st Inf., is relieved from duty as member and detailed as J. A. of the G. C. M. conveyed by par. 3, S. O. 112, c. s., D. Cal. (S. O. 129, Oct. 17, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. Lincoln F. Kilbourne, 1st Inf., is relieved from duty as J. A. and detailed as member of G. C. M. conveyed by par. 3, S. O. 112, c. s., D. Cal. (S. O. 129, Oct. 17, D. Cal.)

Leave for 20 days, to take effect before Nov. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Nat. P. Phister, 1st Inf. (S. O. 126, Oct. 13, D. Cal.)

##### 3d Infantry.—Col. Edwin C. Mason.

Lieut.-Col. Edward Moale, 3d Inf., is relieved from duty as Insp. of S. A. P. at Hdqrs. Dept. Cal., to date Oct. 31, and will then proceed to join his regiment at Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 129, Oct. 17, D. Cal.)

##### 4th Infantry.—Col. Robt. H. Hall.

2d Lieut. Thos. G. Carson, 4th Inf., is transferred to Troop C, 4th Cav. (S. O., Oct. 19, H. Q. A.)

Leave granted Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Cook, 4th Inf., Sept. 14, 1894, is extended one month (S. O., Oct. 22, H. Q. A.)

##### 5th Infantry.—Col. Nathan W. Osborne.

1st Lieut. F. C. Kimball, R. Q. M., 5th Inf., is appointed A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., at Fort McPherson, vice 1st Lieut. J. M. T. Partello, relieved (Orders 170, Fort McPherson, Oct. 20).

##### 6th Infantry.—Col. Melville A. Cochran.

Lance-Corpl. W. E. Harkins, Co. A, has been promoted Corporal, vice Cave, resigned.

##### 7th Infantry.—Col. Henry C. Merriam.

Leave for ten days, to take effect upon his relief from duty as acting Indian Agent, is granted Capt. John T. Van Orsdale, 7th Inf. (S. O., Oct. 22, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Constant Williams, 7th Inf., now at Fort Logan, Colo., is detailed as acting Indian Agent at the Navajo Agency, N. Mex. (S. O., Oct. 19, H. Q. A.)

##### 8th Infantry.—Col. James J. Van Horn.

Par. 6, S. O. 207, Sent. 4, 1894, H. Q. A., granting six months' leave to Capt. Egbert B. Savage, 8th Inf., with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect Nov. 15, 1894, is so amended as to grant him leave for two months on surg. cert. (S. O., Oct. 24, H. Q. A.)

##### 9th Infantry.—Col. Charles G. Bartlett.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Nov. 1, 1894, is granted 2d Lieut. Francis H. Schoeffel, 9th Inf. (S. O., Oct. 20, H. Q. A.)

##### 10th Infantry.—Col. Edward P. Pearson.

1st Lieut. Henry Kirby, 10th Inf., is relieved from duty with the militia of Kentucky, to take effect Nov. 1, 1894, and will then proceed to join his station, Fort Reno, Okla. T. (S. O., Oct. 22, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Isaac W. Littell, Adj., 10th Inf., is appointed Dept. R. O. at Fort Reno, Okla. T. (S. O. 110, Oct. 13, D. M.)

##### 11th Infantry.—Col. Isaac D. De Russy.

1st Lieut. Chas. L. Collins, 11th Inf., is appointed Adjutant 11th Infantry, to date from Oct. 17, 1894. 1st Lieut. Jonas A. Emery, R. Q. M., 11th Inf., is relieved from duty as acting Regimental Adjutant, and will transfer to 1st Lieut. Chas. L. Collins all property and funds for which he is accountable (R. O. 47, 11th Inf., Oct. 17.)

Corpl. Francis Webster, Co. F, 11th Inf., is relieved from duty as a competitor in the competitions at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and will be sent to his respective station (S. O. 110, Oct. 13, D. M.)

2d Lieut. O. P. Russ, 11th Inf., is relieved from duty at San Carlos, Ariz., and will proceed to his station, Whipple Bks., Ariz. (S. O. 65, Oct. 16, D. Colo.)

Capt. Ira Quinby, 11th Inf., having been transferred from Co. K to Co. A, he will proceed from Whipple Bks. to Fort Apache, Ariz., the present station of his company (S. O. 65, Oct. 16, D. Colo.)

Leave granted 1st Lieut. Zebulon B. Vance, Jr., 11th Inf., May 5, 1894, is extended one month (S. O., Oct. 24, H. Q. A.)

##### 12th Infantry.—Col. Edwin F. Townsend.

Lieut. C. C. Balou is relieved from duty at Mt. Vernon Bks., to enable him to proceed to Fort Sill (Orders 67, Mt. Vernon Bks., Oct. 15).

1st Lieut. Charles H. Barth, Adj. 12th Inf., is appointed R. O. at Fort Niobrara, Neb., vice 1st Lieut. Elton F. Wilcox, Adj. 6th Cav., relieved (S. O. 111, Oct. 17, D. P.)

##### 13th Infantry.—Col. Alfred T. Smith.

1st Lieut. Marion B. Saffold, 13th Inf., is relieved as J. A. of the G. C. M. at Fort Columbus, and 1st Lieut. Harry L. Bulver, 2d Inf., is detailed as J. A. of the court (S. O. 234, Oct. 22, D. E.)

The following officers will proceed to Sioux Falls, S. D., to appear before the Circuit Court at that place, Oct. 27, 1894, as witnesses in the case of the United States vs. Asel Kyes: Maj. Charles W. Foster, 1st Lieut. Marion B. Saffold, 13th Inf., and Albert B. Scott, 13th Inf. (S. O., Oct. 19, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Nov. 6, 1894, is granted 2d Lieut. Hansford L. Threlkeld, 13th Inf. (S. O., Oct. 20, H. Q. A.)

John Green, P. Walsh, H. A. Wallace and P. O'Sullivan have been appointed sergeants and William Glynn, T. Dolin, H. Jacobs and F. J. Gollhardt corporals, in Co. K, 13th Inf. (skeleton), for duty with the recruit detachment at Davis Island.

Corpl. Charles Peters, Co. G, 13th Inf., will proceed in charge of a general prisoner to Fort Niagara (Orders 90, Fort Porter, Oct. 23).

##### 15th Infantry.—Col. Robert E. A. Crofton.

2d Lieut. Frank Parker, 15th Inf., is transferred to Troop L, 5th Cav. (S. O., Oct. 19, H. P. A.)

Leave for one month, on surg. cert., with permission to go beyond the Dept. Mo., and apply for an extension of five months, is granted 2d Lieut. Frank B. McKenna, 15th Inf. (S. O. 111, Oct. 16, D. Mo.)

##### 16th Infantry.—Col. Willi m H. Penrose.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Nov. 11, 1894, is granted 2d Lieut. Isaac Erwin, 16th Inf. (S. O. 111, Oct. 22, H. Q. A.)

Corps. Edward O'Flaherty, Co. A, 16th Inf., and Francis Webster, Co. F, 11th Inf., are relieved as competitors in the Army Competitions, and will be sent without delay to their respective stations (S. O. 110, Oct. 13, D. Mo.)

##### 17th Infantry.—Col. John S. Poland.

Corpl. John R. Bee, Co. B, has been promoted Sergeant, vice Burke, discharged.

Corpl. Ernest Hill, Co. E, has been promoted Sergeant.

Capt. Thomas Sharp, 17th Inf., will be relieved from duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and will proceed to join his proper station, Columbus Bks., O. (S. O., Oct. 22, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. J. L. Donovan, 17th Inf., is detailed J. A. of the G. C. M. at Fort Columbus (S. O. 236, Oct. 24, D. E.)

Corpl. Dewitt Almsworth has been promoted Sergeant in Co. K.

##### 21st Infantry.—Col. Horace Jewett.

Sergt. Thomas R. Conn, of Co. D, 21st Inf., is relieved from duty as steward in the post exchange (Orders 92, Plattsburgh Bks., Oct. 19).

1st Lieut. Harry L. Bailey, 21st Inf., is relieved as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M., at Fort Columbus (S. O. 236, Oct. 24, D. E.)

##### 23d Infantry.—Col. John J. Coppinger.

Leave for seven days, on surgeon's certificate, is granted 2d Lieut. H. L. Laubach, 23d Inf. (S. O. 165, Oct. 19, D. T.)

##### 24th Infantry.—Col. Zenas R. Bliss.

Maj. Joseph T. Haskell, 24th Inf., is relieved as member of examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and Capt. William H. Carter, 6th Cav., is detailed in his stead (S. O., Oct. 20, H. Q. A.)

Maj. Joseph T. Haskell, 24th Inf., will be relieved from duty at the U. S. Inf. and Cav. School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Colo., for assignment to station (S. O., Oct. 19, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Nov. 1, 1894, is granted 2d Lieut. Albert Laws, 24th Inf., Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 64, Oct. 11, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 15, is granted 2d Lieut. Samuel V. Ham, 24th Inf., Fort Huachuca, Ariz., with permission to apply for an extension of one month (S. O. 65, Oct. 16, D. Colo.)

H. Q. A., A. G. O., Oct. 22, 1894.

Appointments, promotions, retirements, transfers, casualties &c., of commissioned officers and retired enlisted men recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Oct. 20.

#### TRANSFERS.

2d Lieut. John C. Gilmore, Jr., from 4th Cav. to 4th Art., Oct. 12, 1894, vice Palmer, promoted and assigned to 3d Art.

2d Lieut. Frank Parker from 15th Inf. to 5th Cav., Oct. 19, 1894, vice Hamilton, transferred to 1st Art.

2d Lieut. Thomas G. Carson from the 4th Inf. to the 4th Cav., Oct. 19, 1894, vice Gilmore, transferred to 4th Art.

#### CASUALTY.

Private Jacob Schmitt (retired) died Oct. 11, 1894, at Veterans' Home, Napa county, Cal.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adj.-Gen.

#### Courts Martial.

The following courts-martial are ordered: At Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y., Oct. 23. Detail—Lieut.-Col. William J. Lyster, Capt. Stephen P. Jocelyn, Ebenezer W. Stone, Frederick H. E. Ebselt, Daniel Cornman, Joseph W. Duncan, Willis Wittich, Francis E. Eltonhead, 1st Lieut. Lawrence J. Hearn, Willson Y. Stamper, Almon L. Parmerter, 2d Lieut. William H. Mullan, Frank H. Lawton, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. John S. Parke, Jr., 21st Inf.; J. A. (S. O. 232, Oct. 19, D. E.)

At the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Oct. 26, 1894. Detail—Capt. William S. McCaskey, 20th Inf.; William Stanton, 6th Cav.; John B. Rodman, 20th Inf.; William Baird, 6th Cav.; John C. Dent, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James S. Rogers, 20th Inf.; Edwin H. Webber, 20th Inf.; William P. Lippitt, Jr., A. S.; 2d Lieut. Walter L. Taylor, 20th Inf.; Archibald A. Cabanis, 20th Inf.; Harold P. Howard, 6th Cav.; William H. H. Chapman, 20th Inf.; Robert W. Means, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Robert L. Howe, 6th Cav.; J. A. (S. O., Oct. 22, H. Q. A.)

At Fort Wingate, N. M., Oct. 19. Detail—Capt. Frank U. Robinson, 2d Cav.; Paul Shillock, A. S.; Frederick W. Shlev, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Curtis R. Hopkin, 2d Cav.; Lloyd M. Brett, Adj., 2d Cav.; Harry C. Trout, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Cornelius C. Smith, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. David L. Brainard, 2d Cav.; J. A. (S. O. 65, Oct. 16, D. Colo.)

#### ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Officers is appointed to conduct the battery competitions of the 5th Art. Detail—Capt. Louis Lomis, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Oliver E. Wood, 5th Art.; Wm. H. Coffin, 5th Art.

#### Retired Officers.

Maj. Chas. W. Foster will proceed to Sioux Falls, S. Dak., to appear before the Circuit Court at that place Oct. 27, 1894, as witness in the case of the United States vs. Asel Kyes (S. O., Oct. 19, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Edgar C. Gowen is detailed as professor at St. Paul's School, Garden City, N. Y. (S. O., Oct. 20, H. Q. A.)

#### Ride Competitions, 1894.

The following officers will be relieved from duty in connection with the Department and Army Rifle and Carbine Competitions on the dates specified, and will then report to the C. O., Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty: On Oct. 18, 1894.—Capt. Chas. A. Varnum, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edward Lloyd, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Selah R. H. Tompkins, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Harold L. Jackson, Wm. H. Bertsch, Ross L. Bush, Harry J. Hirsch, John McAl. Palmer, Geo. McD. Weeks, and Frank B. McKenna, 15th Inf. On Oct. 20, 1894.—1st Lieut. David D. Mitchell, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edwin P. Brewer, 7th Cav. On Oct. 30, 1894.—1st Lieut. John Cottor, 15th Inf. (S. O. 111, Oct. 16, D. M.)

The following officers will be relieved from duty in connection with the Department and Army Rifle and Carbine Competitions at Fort Sheridan, Ill., on dates specified, and will return to their respective stations within twenty days from the dates on which they are relieved from duty in connection with the competitions: On Oct. 18, 1894.—Capt. Joseph Garrard, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John W. Heard, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Armand I. Lasseigne, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John C. Gregg, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Arthur B. Foster, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Wm. T. Wilder, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Alfred W. Drew, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Henry G. Lyon, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Ferdinand W. Kobbé, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. La Roy S. Upton, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Hanson E. Ely, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Jas. T. Moore, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Jas. E. Lindsay, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Hansford L. Threlkeld, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frank Tompkins, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Wm. H. Hart, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Lawson M. Fuller, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Julian R. Lindsey, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Jas. A. Ryan, 10th Cav. On Oct. 20, 1894.—1st Lieut. Abraham P. Bluffington, 13th Inf. On Oct. 25, 1894.—2d Lieut. Kirby Walker, 3d Cav. (S. O. 111, Oct. 16, D. M.)

#### THE GALLANT 5TH FOOT.

A St. Augustine correspondent, referring to the departure of the headquarters and companies of the 5th Infantry from St. Francis Bks. to Fort McPherson, says: "The 5th has been here more than three years, and both officers and men have won a high place in the regard of the citizens, who are loath to let them depart. Since their arrival, three years ago, there have been many changes in both men and officers. Many of the former, their terms of enlistment having expired, have returned to private life. The officers have been changed about, Colonel Osborne and Lieutenant Chatfield being the only two remaining of those who came with the headquarters. The 5th Infantry is one of the old regiments of the Army, with a glorious record, both for service in the civil war and later, during the Indian troubles, when the 5th was to the fore under General Miles, who was then Colonel Commanding."



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sponse to mail orders.

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Maj. T. H. Norton, U. S. A., to whose banking busi-  
ness we referred last week, says in a letter to the  
editor: "Last year a mining company of Creede, Colo.,  
caught a great many Army officers, who were foolish  
enough to invest their money in a tenderfoot com-  
pany, which, to my certain knowledge, never had the  
slightest show of making anything except enormous  
losses. Captain Campbell, of the Amethyst Company,  
and myself privately did everything we could to warn  
investors, but many poor fellows sank their money in  
the Little Maid's dry hole." Attention was called to  
this company by a flaming advertisement appearing in  
a Service paper at Washington, and our readers will  
remember that we warned them at the time against  
this enterprise. Advertisements of the Barnegate  
Park appeared in the same paper after we had re-  
fused them, and when we called attention to the real  
merits of this undertaking we were served with a sum-  
mons in a suit for \$50,000 alleged damages for libel.  
We do not intend to publish misleading advertisements  
of any kind in the Journal, and shall always be glad  
of information that may put us on our guard against  
them. We remember General Sheridan telling us that  
one of his best investments was some thousands of  
dollars put into the stock of a worthless mining com-  
pany. He lost all he put into this company, but it  
saved him money in the end by preventing similar  
investments thereafter. This was on the principle  
laid down in the boy's composition on pins, in which  
he said that pins had saved the lives of many per-  
sons "by not swallowing of them." There are a large  
number of mining companies out of which money can  
be made by not investing in them. There are good  
companies, without doubt, but it takes an expert, and  
a disinterested expert, to discriminate between the  
good and the bad. Interested testimony should never  
be implicitly followed in the case of mining or other  
investments, and above all, beware of bell-wethers.

## The New Tariff.

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cation.

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We learned, many months ago, that there had been  
some friction between the officer at that time com-  
manding Fort Huachuca, A. T., and the Department  
Commander, but preferred to let the matter pass, as  
we assumed that it was a misunderstanding which  
would speedily settle itself. This does not appear to  
have been the case, however, and in view of recent  
reports in the daily papers, we think it best to make  
a plain statement of the case, as it is set forth in docu-  
ments on file at the War Department. The difficulty  
arose as far back as Oct. 23, 1893, when General Mc-  
Cook received a petition asking for the removal of  
Lieut.-Col. H. E. Noyes, 2d Cav., from the command  
of Fort Huachuca. This petition was signed by some 70  
persons, claiming to be "citizens and taxpayers of the  
counties of Cochise and Pima, Ariz., living in the  
vicinity of Fort Huachuca." The document was ac-  
companied by a certificate, signed by three county of-  
ficials, and one newspaper editor, who "corroborated  
the facts" as stated. The complaints against Colonel  
Noyes were that he had not allowed civilians sufficient  
liberty on the post, had removed the postoffice, and  
finally put it off of the reservation altogether. Investi-  
gation by Colonel Lawton subsequently showed that  
the representations as to the character of the petition-  
ers were false, and that as a general expression of public  
sentiment, their petition was entitled to no weight.  
Twelve women and children, and as many men, were  
the only signers who resided in the vicinity of the  
fort. It was further shown that the petition was  
really in the interest of liquor sellers and prostitutes,  
against whose wiles Colonel Noyes had sought to pro-  
tect his command. The situation was, it is true, com-  
plicated by some differences between the post com-  
mander and the post surgeon, concerning the water  
supply, but Colonel Lawton reported that "the difficulty  
was but a temporary one, and there is no reason to be-  
lieve that either officer acted from any other motive  
than a sense of duty." Colonel Lawton further stated  
that the "facts themselves exculpate Colonel Noyes  
from all the material charges and imputations which  
appear to have been made against him, and entitle  
him to such justification as can be rendered him." Failing  
to secure from the Department the redress he  
considered his due, Colonel Noyes preferred charges  
against General McCook, alleging "conduct to the pre-  
judice of good order and military discipline," and "con-  
duct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The  
specifications allege a failure to repair an injustice  
done to Colonel Noyes, and misstatements in official  
communications declaring that "no military injustice  
had been done him," and that "he was relieved from  
the command of Fort Huachuca on account of ineffi-  
ciency." The transactions out of which these charges  
grew took place last year, and the War Department  
has not thought proper thus far to take any action in  
the matter, and has not consented to the request made  
by Colonel Noyes for a Court of Inquiry. Colonel  
Noyes is described by Colonel Lawton as being "very  
determined" and "over sensitive," but these would ap-  
pear to be military characteristics rather than personal  
ones. The material facts, as they are found on re-  
cord at the War Department, are set forth here, and  
each one can form his own judgment of the case.



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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## SECRETARY McADOO ON NAVAL STAGNATION.

The "North American Review" for October contains a very able article by the Hon. William McAdoo, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, on the reorganization of the personnel of the Navy. Mr. McAdoo has put the case so plainly that no one can fail to understand it. Something must be done, and that soon, to correct this deplorable state of affairs. "Some pruning measure should be applied to the hump," as Mr. McAdoo aptly expresses it. For the information of our readers not in the Navy, we explain that the "hump" is the projection in the normal curve of promotion which results from the admission of exceptionally large classes from the Naval Academy during the war. "When in the course of time the hump disappears," Mr. McAdoo goes on to say, "the liberated procession in the rear will move with a rush, giving a great number of those composing it scarcely time to change into the uniforms of the different grades ahead of them, until, without having time to render adequate service in their new grades, they will reach the retiring age as Rear-Admirals. . . . And, worse than all for the nation, these men, who have been subordinates all their lives, will suddenly, and without experience, find themselves intrusted to command and the various onerous responsibilities incidental to it. In this connection it must not be forgotten that command in the Navy, which is often exercised in far distant ports and which frequently deals with delicate and intricate questions of diplomacy, is very different from the ordinary exercise of authority in an army on land in one's own country."

It is a fact, as Mr. McAdoo points out, that we alone of all the leading nations tolerate such a condition of affairs. Lieutenant Colwell has prepared a table for this article, which shows that the lowest age on reaching command rank is in England—37 years—and the highest abroad—44 years—in France, while in the United States it is 54 years. A consensus of the best opinions gives 45 years as the maximum age at which an officer should reach command. Mr. McAdoo continues:

"The effect upon the personnel of existing conditions is to beget discouragement, and substitute for a hopeful ambition and zealous performance of duties a perfunctory execution of the routine requirements of the service regulations. I am right in asserting that this is the tendency of existing conditions, but it would be unfair not to qualify this statement by saying that a high sense of honor and devotion to their profession keeps the standard of conduct and fidelity to the interests of the Government very high among naval officers, in spite of all the discouragements."

Nothing could be truer than this, and probably no better system to stultify ambition could be hit upon. The inducements presented to a naval officer to distinguish himself in his profession are small, and the results are attended with so little of satisfaction that the majority are content in a short while to leave ambition to the winds, and to pace the deck and do their duty because they have to. Those who have made a mark for themselves in scientific attainments, even to the extent of valuable inventions, which have gone to benefit the Government, have been met with the reply that they have done no more than they should, and many of these have left the Service in disgust. "Under the present conditions, with promotion almost blocked, an officer in his forties and below the first hundred on the lieutenants' list has positively nothing to stir his ambition, and can only be moved by a sense of moral obligation and of conscientiousness to perform duties which can bring no reward, and which, however ably, nay, brilliantly, performed, cannot advance him beyond the veriest drone who may precede him on the list."

Mr. McAdoo suggests, also, that a possible commission, judiciously distributed rewards and strong incentives to continuous service, with retirement and other advantages in special cases, be held up as inducements to the class of warrant officers, who form a most important body, and one that should be carefully selected.

ments to the class of warrant officers, who form a most important body, and one that should be carefully selected.

Two causes preventing speedy legislation by Congress in righting abuses in the Navy are cited. First: The indifference of that body, arising from the absorbing character of the great financial questions which have recently come up, and also the natural prejudice always existing in republics against professional military organizations, "but which," Mr. McAdoo adds, "in our country should not prevail against the Navy, the right arm of our national defence against aggression from without, and a service which can never imperil the liberties of our country." There exists too much of that feeling among Americans which Captain Mahan so aptly calls "Patriotism with a gun in its hand," and which is in reality the worst kind of patriotism, because it is patriotism misplaced. In other words, there is a deplorable lack of military feeling, and an optimistic idea that there are millions ready to defend the country and build its ships if the time should ever come for it. "A careful perusal of the constitution will show that our forefathers did not include the Navy in their republican exception to standing armies."

Another reason, Mr. McAdoo says, is "the repeated failure of the diverse and more or less opposing interests within the Navy itself to agree upon a remedy for existing evils." He reviews the remedies which have been proposed to the Commission, with which all naval officers are doubtless familiar, of which the principal features are, as summed up by him, partial compulsory retirement; partial selection for promotion; reserve duty list; increase of numbers in the command grades; gradual but sure reduction of the classes in the hump; age and service qualifications for promotion, and greater opportunities for the enlisted men and apprentices. "The people have expended many millions in creating and maintaining a Navy, and they will have no patience with minor interests and prejudices that may attempt to impede or delay reforms necessary to its military efficiency and its wise and economic administration."

It would seem that our neighbors in the British Service are nearly as badly off in the way of promotion as we are. An English writer says the present state of the lieutenants' list is deplorable, and quotes the case of a senior lieutenant on the Active List who recently retired, and who had served 23 years in that rank, without a scratch against his name, except that, having served for something like 17 years without receiving the long-hoped-for promotion, he accepted an appointment as divisional officer in the Coastguard, and thus "gave up ambition." "His case," says the writer, "is practically similar to that of the first 50 lieutenants on the Active List at present. Looking down the list, there appear about 125 officers of 17, 18, 15 and 14 years' service, still serving on, with the hope deferred that maketh the heart sick. Many of these officers are nearly, if not quite, 40 years of age, and even supposing they are now promoted, they have not the least chance of hoisting their flags. The most they can look forward to is a few more years' active employment, then to a period of service as inspecting commanders in the Coastguard, and then retirement at 48 or 49 years of age on £400 a year." At 50 years of age to retire on a certain £400 a year will not, we expect, be regarded by many civilians as a very dreadful thing to look forward to, but the fact is that to very few does this consummation arrive, and when it does it is to disappoint men. But retirement should not be the goal of a naval officer's aspiration, and herein lies the trouble.

The annual estimates of the Navy Department present forcibly a reminder that the new Navy is nearing completion. The estimates were sent to the Treasury Department on Saturday last, and are the largest submitted for years. The fact that the estimates for the new Navy are unusually large this year will not by any means be a bar to recommendations for the construction of new ships. On the contrary, it will be used as an argument in favor of legislation for new vessels. In his annual report, Secretary Herbert will point out that the present work is now nearing a close and that unless provision is made for additional vessels, the ship-building and armor plate establishments, which have expensive plants built expressly for the purpose of Government work, will be compelled to close down and thus throw a large number of men out of employment. This will be particularly the case with the armor-plate firms whose plants will be of little if any value for private work. No new work is estimated for; the large amount is required solely for the purpose of meeting obligations in the way of ship-construction incurred under legislation enacted by previous Congresses. The total estimate for the entire naval establishment is \$30,952,020.40, as against \$25,585,826.72, appropriated for the current year. Of this sum \$7,879,022 is needed for meeting payments which fall due during the coming fiscal year on account of construction work and steam machinery. For ord-

nance, including armor and armament, the sum of \$5,237,670 is asked for, making the total for the increase of the new Navy \$13,116,690, as against \$9,955,025 appropriated for the current fiscal year. This increase in the amount required under the head of "Increase of the Navy" becomes necessary largely because the final and largest payments on the new battleships and big cruisers become due during 1895. There is also a considerable increase on account of the new dry dock at Puget Sound and improvements at the Naval Station at Coaster Harbor Island. With the exception of the two latter projects, for which \$280,000 and \$183,000, respectively, are asked, the Secretary of the Navy has disapproved all the recommendations of Bureau chiefs for increases over current appropriations. Secretary Herbert has endeavored to keep the estimates of the Department down to the lowest ebb, and in many instances the estimates are lower than in prior years. With regard to the new Navy, however, there could be no cheese-paring unless the Government placed itself in the attitude of refusing to meet its obligations. Next year will be pay day for the new Navy, and the Secretary, knowing that he will have to act as paymaster, is taking the necessary course to obtain the funds. Unless Congress at its next session should authorize the construction of additional vessels the appropriations for the succeeding years will be practically nil. As the matter stands now, an appropriation of only \$700,000 will be necessary in 1896 to wind up the payments on the vessels of the new Navy.

The statue in honor of General Geo. B. McClellan, principally secured by Philadelphia, a great admirer of the General in the days gone by, was unveiled with due ceremony in Fairmount Park on Oct. 24. Notwithstanding the inclement weather an immense crowd was present. The parade, which consisted of U. S. sailors and marines, National Guard of Pennsylvania, G. A. R., etc., was reviewed by Major-General Schofield after the ceremonies. Seven hundred invitations had been issued for the unveiling, and the gathering that filled the stand beside the monument was a distinguished one. In a separate portion of the reviewing stand and to the immediate right of the statue were seated the McClellan family. Among others present were Governors Pattison of Pennsylvania, Reynolds of Delaware, with their respective staffs; Major-General Schofield, Adjutant-General Ruggles, Gen. Fitz-John Porter and Adjutant-General Wm. S. Stryker, of the New Jersey National Guard, who represented Governor Werts of that State. General Franklin delivered the oration, and he was followed by Governor Pattison and others, and Mayor Stuart accepted the statue in behalf of the city. Thus the memory of "Little Mac" was duly honored.

A recent expression of hope is made by London "Truth" that no sudden call to arms will occur in India when many military balls are on the tapis, for it has just learned that an entire cavalry regiment has been deprived of their swords in order that these weapons might be used to decorate the room on the occasion of a ball given by the officers of the garrison. Reading this, memory goes back to the ball given by the Duchess of Richmond at Brussels, on the evening of June 15, 1815, the eve of the battle of Waterloo, when Wellington and many of his officers were called from the ballroom to the battlefield, upon which event are based Byron's lines in "Childe Harold" beginning:

"There was a sound of revelry by night,  
And Belgium's capital had gathered then  
Her beauty and her chivalry; and bright  
The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men,  
A thousand hearts beat happily; and when  
Music arose with its voluptuous swell,  
Soft eyes looked love to eyes which spoke again,  
And all went merry as a marriage bell."

The work of revising the new Army Regulations has been completed and is now before the Major-General commanding awaiting his approval preliminary to being sent to the Government printer for publication. A list of forms having been omitted to be published in a separate volume, the new regulations will be a somewhat smaller volume than the one last issued. No new matter is incorporated in the new book. The work has been confined entirely to changing the old book to conform with the regulations and laws which have been issued since the last volume was published. Whatever changes have been made have been in the line of condensation.

The Army Register for 1895 has been corrected up to date and the manuscript will be sent to the printer within a very short time. The insertion of the list of officers who have recently received brevet commissions for service in Indian campaigns, will make the book somewhat larger than usual. This will be about the only new feature of next year's register.

The subject of disability retirements is one that will be taken up by Secretary Lamont at an early date. There are five vacancies on the limited retired list with a dozen or more incapacitated officers to select from.



## THE NAVY.

HILARY A. HERBERT, *Secretary of the Navy.*  
WILLIAM MCADOO, *Assistant Secretary.*

PACIFIC STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral L. A. Beardslee.  
Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
ASIATIC STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral C. C. Carpenter.  
Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.  
N. ATLANTIC STATION.—Rear-Admiral R. W. Meade.  
EUROPEAN STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral W. A. Kirkland.  
Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
S. ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. Silas W. Terry in temporary command. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

## VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station to which the vessel belongs.

ADAMS, 6 Guns.  
Now in dock at Mare Island Navy Yard. Can be repaired within limit of cost.  
ALBATROSS, Lieut.-Comdr. F. J. Drake.  
At Port Townsend, Oct. 7.  
ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. G. E. Ide.  
At Mare Island. Can be repaired within 20 days.  
ATLANTA, 10 Guns, Capt. J. R. Bartlett (n. a. s.)  
At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Needs 24 days' repairs.  
BALTIMORE, 10 Guns (Flagship), Capt. B. F. Day (a. s.)  
At Chemulpo, Corea.  
BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. M. Thomas (p. s.)  
At Mare Island. Address mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Nearly ready for sea.  
CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry.  
At Navy Yard, New York. Placed in commission Oct. 22, and will shortly proceed to S. A. station.  
CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. George W. Coffin (a. s.)  
Left Nagasaki for Chemulpo Oct. 23.  
CHICAGO, 14 Guns (Flagship), Capt. A. T. Mahan (e. s.)  
Left Southampton Oct. 20 for Lisbon.  
CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass.  
At Newport Oct. 24, obtaining torpedoes.  
COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. George W. Sumner (n. a. s.)  
At Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 24.  
CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. F. Goodrich (a. s.)  
At Chemulpo, Corea. Address Yokohama, Japan.  
CONSTELLATION (Training-ship), Comdr. F. W. Dickens.  
Newport, R. I.  
CUSHING (Torpedo-boat), Lieut. F. F. Fletcher.  
Newport, R. I.  
DALE (Receiving-ship), Comdr. W. W. Reisinger (temporary).  
At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. Will soon be placed out of commission.  
DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (a. s.)  
Left Newport Oct. 25.  
DOLPHIN (Despatch boat), Lieut. B. H. Buckingham.  
At Navy Yard, New York.  
ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns (School-ship), Comdr. J. F. Merry.  
Arrived Boston, Mass., Oct. 10 from her annual cruise.  
ESSEX, 6 Guns (Training-ship), Comdr. Louis Kingsley.  
On her annual cruise. Left Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 30 for Yorktown, Va. Address mail to Newport, R. I.  
FERN (Despatch boat), Lieut.-Comdr. G. A. Bicknell.  
Arrived at League Island Oct. 25.  
FRANKLIN, 30 Guns (Receiving-ship), Capt. M. L. Johnson.  
At Washington Oct. 14.  
INDEPENDENCE (Receiving-ship) Capt. J. J. Read.  
At Mare Island.  
MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. Edwin S. Houston (a. s.)  
At Navy Yard, New York. Ordered to proceed to Asiatic station, via Suez Canal. Was inspected on Wednesday.  
MAITHEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Charles O'Neil (n. a. s.)  
Has left Bluefields for Carthagena, W. I., and will cruise in vicinity of West Indies.  
MIANTONOMOH, 4 Guns, Capt. T. F. Kane (n. a. s.)  
At League Island. Will be laid up in ordinary.  
MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lt.-Comdr. R. M. Berry (special duty).  
At Detroit, Mich.  
MINNESOTA, 19 Guns (Receiving-ship), Capt. E. M. Shepard.  
At dock foot of West 50th St., New York City. P. O. Station G., New York.  
MOHICAN, 10 Guns (Flagship), Comdr. C. E. Clark.  
Arrived at Mare Island Oct. 8.  
MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. R. E. Impey (a. s.)  
At Tien Tsin, China, Sept. 11. Will cruise along the coast.  
MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. Louis Kempp (p. s.)  
Arrived at Portland, Ore., Oct. 25. Will be placed out of commission and laid up in ordinary at Mare Island.  
MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis.  
At Norfolk. Needs new cylinder. Will go to Mobile, Ala., Nov. 20 and will test Southern coal.  
NEWARK, 12 Guns (Flagship), Capt. S. W. Terry (a. s.)  
Left Rio Janeiro Oct. 24 for Montevideo.  
NEW YORK, 18 Guns (Flagship), Capt. R. D. Evans (n. a. s.)  
At Navy Yard, New York. Taken out of dry dock Sept. 15. Sixty days in construction.  
PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Emory (a. s.)  
At Nagasaki Sept. 28.  
PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns (Flagship), Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.)  
At Navy Yard, Mare Island, in dry dock.  
PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lt.-Comdr. A. R. Couden (special duty).  
At Sitka, Alaska.  
PORTSMOUTH, 12 Guns (Training-ship), Comdr. J. McGowan.  
Due at Newport, R. I., Oct. 30.  
RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (unassigned).  
At Norfolk Navy Yard, having changes made in ventilating apparatus.  
RANGER, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. Longnecker.  
Comdr. Longnecker will be relieved and Comdr. E. W. Watson will be ordered to command. Needs a week's repairs.  
RICHMOND (Receiving-ship), Capt. Geo. H. Wadleigh.  
At League Island, Pa.  
ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. L. Field.  
Public marine school. Address foot E. 28th St., N. Y.  
SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. P. H. Cooper (n. a. s.)  
At New York Navy Yard undergoing repairs. Needs about two weeks' more in steam engineering work.  
SARATOGA (Penn. School-ship), Comdr. Edward T. Strong.  
THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (special duty).  
On survey work on coast of Lower California. Address San Diego, Cal.  
VERMONT, 1 Gun (Receiving-ship), Capt. Silas Casey.  
At New York Navy Yard.  
VESUVIUS, 3 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Harry Knox.  
At New York.  
WABASH, 20 Guns (Receiving-ship), Capt. A. Kautz.  
At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.  
YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Seth M. Ackley (a. s.)  
At Montevideo, Uruguay.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger.  
At Mare Island. Needs 35 days in steam engineering from Oct. 1.

## Various Naval Items.

A Japanese prince, who has just graduated at the German Naval Academy at Kiel, has returned to take part in the war against China.

The Inspection Board returned to Washington on Thursday last and expressed the greatest satisfaction at the appearance and performance of both the Detroit and Raleigh.

A sensation has been created in Germany by the sudden and unexplained dismissal of 20 naval officers, all of whom have rendered long service. The government is silent on the subject.

Nothing as yet has been heard of the Falcon, the steamer of the Peary expedition, which left Philadelphia for St. John's, Oct. 3. She ought to have made that port in seven days.

The crew of the Minneapolis has been made up. Some of the men will be taken from the Miantonomoh, when that vessel is placed out of commission at the League Island Navy Yard.

Aluminum as a material for ship's boats does not meet expectations. Recent tests at the Norfolk Navy Yard by the Navy Department have shown that the pure metal quickly fouls in salt water and that an alloy of nickel and steel not only fouls, but badly corrodes.

The new cruiser Olympia is practically finished, and she will be ready for sea service within four weeks. The workmen at the Union Iron Works are busily engaged in mounting her battery and fitting the remaining plates to her turrets, and when this work is done the ship will be ready for her crew.

The old Naval Observatory buildings at Washington are being transformed into quarters for the Naval Museum. The work of transferring the collection from the dilapidated building near the Department it has formerly occupied was begun late in the summer, but, it is expected, will be finished in a few weeks.

The work of removing stores from the Miantonomoh, preparatory to placing her out of commission, is now in progress at League Island. This work is expected to be completed and the vessel will be laid up in ordinary by the end of next week. Her crew will be transferred to the Minneapolis, whose date of commission has again been deferred.

Captain Newell, of the Detroit, denies that there have been wholesale desertions from his vessel at Norfolk, as published, owing to the alleged cramped quarters of the ship. The ship's books show that but six men left the ship there, and they were in arrears to the government. Both officers and men express themselves as well satisfied with their quarters.

The Board of the Chiefs of the Naval Bureaus is engaged in making an inquiry into the merits of submarine boats, and steps are being taken to secure one for the Navy. The most active experiments which have been carried on in reference to these craft have been made by French naval authorities, one having already been built by them which has given satisfaction.

Orders have been issued by Secretary Herbert directing the Montgomery to engage in exhaustive tests of Southern coal. This will be done after her visit to Alabama is concluded. The Secretary is alive to the necessity of keeping a large supply of coal on hand at Key West, and is experimenting with Southern coal, believing that it can be more cheaply supplied by the mines in that vicinity.

On Tuesday the Detroit tested her torpedo system in Newport Harbor, with very gratifying results. The first Howell torpedo to be fired from a cruiser was a complete success. It emerged from the tube with remarkable smoothness, and, dropping into the water, its speed became regular and was maintained for four minutes. There was practically no horizontal deviation, and the run was about 900 yards. Later a Whitehead torpedo was fired. All the apparatus is said to have worked perfectly.

It is proposed by the Navy Department to purchase a large number of rapid-fire guns at an early date, in consideration of the American registry of merchant vessels for war purposes. The auxiliary navy now consists of about 100 vessels, all of which have been favorably reported on by inspection boards. These ships are to be armed with rapid-fire guns, which are to be stored in some convenient port near at hand. It is estimated that about 700 six-pounder rapid-fire guns will be needed in the light batteries of all the auxiliary ships.

The Board of Inspection and Survey left Washington for Philadelphia on Monday last and was promptly on hand at Cramps' shipyard at noon to inspect the triple-screw cruiser Minneapolis. The Minneapolis, it will be remembered, was not preliminarily accepted at her trial last July, on account of the non-completion of certain work on that vessel. The Cramps, however, notified the Department last week that the work had been finished, and requested an inspection for the preliminary acceptance of the ship. The inspection was purely of a professional character. Upon the completion of the inspection of the Minneapolis, the board went to New York to look over the Machias and ascertain whether, in view of the changes made in her, she is now in its opinion stable. This inspection was made on Wednesday.

The time is not far distant when the Navy Department will have to wrestle with the question of a crew for the new cruiser Olympia. All of the armor of this vessel has been fitted, with the exception of a few turret plates, and it is expected that within a week or so these will be in place. The remainder of the work on this ship is practically completed. It is extremely doubtful if a crew can be found for the Olympia, unless, in addition to the Monterey, another vessel is placed out of commission. The Department found it hard work to supply the Minneapolis with a crew, and is now trying to gather sufficient men together for the Marion, which the Department desires to send to Hawaii. To the officials of the Department the necessity for more men grows stronger every day and their first communication to Congress at its coming session will, in all probability, relate to legislation which will permit an increase in enlistments.

Efforts are being made by the Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works to have the Secretary of the Navy accept the machinery of the Texas, constructed by it, and to pay it the remainder of its contract price. There is quite a large sum of money due this company, and the payment will not be made under present conditions until the sea trial of the battleship has occurred. The company has pointed out to the Secretary that it will be a year before the Texas is ready for her sea trial, and in the mean time it will have to keep the insurance up on the machinery and incur other expenses in connection with it. The machinery during the dock trial made a good record. Engineer-in-Chief Melville is in favor of making the payment to the company with certain conditions. There are a number of other firms having contracts with the Government, which should also receive payments on the work they have done. In many instances they will be kept out of the money for months after the work actually contracted for has been completed.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

OCT. 18.—Asst. Engr. B. C. Sampson ordered to examination for promotion at Mare Island.

OCT. 19.—Ensign Thomas Washington detached from Judge Advocate General's Office, Oct. 25, and ordered to Montgomery.

OCT. 20.—P. H. Burns appointed a boatswain in the Navy.

OCT. 21.—Sunday.

OCT. 22.—Asst. Surg. Michael R. Pigott ordered to examination for promotion.

OCT. 23.—Chief Engr. H. N. Stevenson ordered to the training ship Constellation.

Chief Engr. J. S. Ogden detached from the Constellation and ordered to the Atlanta.

Chief Engr. L. W. Robinson detached from the Atlanta and ordered to the Newark.

Med. Dir. F. L. Du Bois ordered to duty at Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N. H.

Surg. J. G. Ayers detached from Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieut. A. B. Speyers to temporary duty as executive officer of the Richmond.

Ensign G. L. Fernier to the Richmond.

OCT. 24.—Lieut. E. B. Barry ordered to duty in Bureau of Naval Intelligence, Navy Dept. Oct. 25.

Ensign R. E. Coontz detached from the Michigan and placed on waiting orders.

Lieut.-Comdr. H. M. Berry ordered to examination for promotion Nov. 12.

Lieut. A. G. Rogers ordered to the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Chaplain A. L. Royce detached from the Wabash Nov. 24, and ordered to the Naval Academy Nov. 27.

Chaplain H. H. Clark detached from the Naval Academy Nov. 27 and ordered to the New York Dec. 1.

Chaplain D. H. Tribou detached from the New York and ordered to the Wabash Dec. 4.

Lieut.-Comdr. William J. Barnette ordered as Equipment officer at Norfolk Navy Yard.

Capt. Frank Wildes detached from equipment duty Nov. 8 and placed on waiting orders.

OCT. 25.—Asst. Engr. C. E. Rommel to examination for promotion, Oct. 30.

Lieut. F. S. Carter detached from the Adams and ordered as Executive Officer of the Albatross.

Ensign W. J. Terhune to the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Nov. 15.

Asst. Surg. F. G. Brathwaite to temporary duty at the New York Naval Hospital.

Pa. Asst. Surg. S. G. Evans from the Naval Hospital, New York, to temporary duty at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The Revenue cutters Corwin, at San Francisco, and Grant, at Port Townsend, have proceeded to Cape Flattery to hunt for any boats or wreckage of the missing vessel Ivanhoe, supposed to have foundered there. On this vessel was Mr. Fred. T. Grant, editor of a Seattle paper.

Leaves of absence were granted during the past week as follows:

2d Lieut. T. L. Cardin, 7 days; 2d Lieut. D. P. Foley, 30 days; 2d Lieut. D. P. Fenger, 26 days.

The new revenue cutter Calumet has gone into commission and sailed on Wednesday for Chicago, where she will be stationed.

Capt. Thos. S. Smythe has been assigned to the Colfax.

## THE NAVY AND THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:  
In consequence of the slow rate of promotion which has prevailed in our Navy for many years past, many of our officers are manifestly too old for the grades in which they are found, and hence, from them, cannot be expected what is absolutely necessary in building up our new Navy—the greatest possible degree of skill and efficiency. It is a fact that will be admitted without discussion by all persons capable of forming a judgment in the matter, that officers kept too long in the lower ranks, are, to a great extent, unfitted for command. The long continued habit of being directed unites them for promptly deciding for themselves. How to remedy this state of affairs has become, probably, the most important question in the reconstruction of our Navy.

It has been well demonstrated that we can produce ships, guns and armor equal to any in the world, but that wonderfully complex mechanism, our modern man-of-war, with its tremendous powers, will utterly fail to realize this expectation of the American people unless it is officered and manned in such a way as to develop them all! In the modern naval action a vessel may be lost by one moment's hesitation on the part of her commander. His judgment of the right moment to strike a blow must be quick as well as accurate. This quickness of perception in assuming responsibility is not best cultivated by too long service in the lower grades.

To remedy this evil of slow promotion many schemes have been proposed, but against all serious objections have been found. In every scheme to enable officers to attain higher rank at an earlier age a way of disposing of those who, through no fault of their own, have become less fit for the higher grade in consequence of long-continued, faithful service in a lower one, has always been the most difficult part of the problem. If these officers are retired, fidelity to duty does not seem to have had its reward. If they are retained, and finally promoted, the best interests of the service undeniably suffer. Any scheme which may give these men a fair start in a new career, for which their education has to a great degree fitted them, is worthy of consideration.

Such a career would be open to them if our Consular and Diplomatic Service were under the rules of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1883. Placing that service under those rules could only improve its efficiency. Being appointed solely with a view to their fitness for the duties to be performed, being retained during faithful service, and winning promotion by the test of competitive examinations, its officers would soon become a body of well-trained men who would meet foreign diplomats on equal terms. In the early days of our Republic, when the office sought the man, our representatives abroad were selected with special reference to their fitness, for the very life of our young nation depended on the skill with which they performed their difficult missions. Franklin and Jefferson were fully equal to their tasks, and, by their genius, proved to the nations that a new power had arisen on the Western Continent whose chosen men were inferior to none. Unfortunately appointments for such well-ascertained fitness seem to have been the exception rather than the rule. In a few of the most important positions, as in the case of our Ministers to England, France and Germany, an effort is sometimes, perhaps generally, made to select for appointment a person really fitted for the post, who shall represent us creditably. The selection of such men as Lowell, Washburne and Bayard Taylor, and the great credit which they have reflected on their country,



only demonstrate what might be accomplished if like care were used in all cases, but too often they are appointed simply to reward partisan service, without regard to their fitness.

One would naturally suppose that the first requisite for a Minister to a foreign country would be the ability to make himself understood without the aid of an interpreter, since the result of the negotiations depends absolutely upon the fidelity and efficiency of the latter. In spite of this self-evident proposition it was claimed in the press a few years since that only one of all our Ministers at foreign courts was so qualified. Whether this was our Minister to the Court of St. James, or not, was not stated! A knowledge of French and Spanish will enable an American diplomat to carry on his own intercourse with the representatives of nearly all foreign nations, for French is practically the diplomatic language of the world, though in Spanish American Republics Spanish is frequently necessary. The need of a body of trained officials, understanding these languages and well posted in international law, is apparent.

Now just such a body of men can be found in the graduates of the Naval Academy. These have all been obliged to pass examinations in French, Spanish and international law, which examinations have been repeated previous to each successive promotion. Many of them have served abroad for years and are accustomed to foreigners and their way of looking at things. To enable the Government to utilize the services of these officers would doubtless require some preliminary legislation. England never hesitates to avail herself of the services of officers of the Army and Navy by assigning them to such positions on her Civil List as they are found qualified for, and a glance at the "Foreign List and Diplomatic and Consular Hand Book" will show that a very considerable percentage of officers of the Army and Navy, both on the active and half-pay lists, have been, and still are, employed in that branch of the service. Many of them have been entrusted with the most delicate and difficult negotiations in regard to frontiers and other matters of equal importance.

To render our diplomatic service thoroughly efficient, it should be reorganized on a permanent basis. To that service, thus reorganized, would most strongly be attracted those officers who are weary of waiting for promotion. Their places would be filled by younger men, who would thus attain responsible positions at an earlier age, and so be better fitted to command—for which object all their previous work can be considered as merely preparatory. In addition to officers who would thus be drawn from the active list there are many others, retired for some physical disability by which they are disqualified for the arduous duty at sea, but which might in no way interfere with the efficient performance of duty in the diplomatic service. Thus, every officer drawn from the active list would tend to improve the personnel of the Navy, by bringing younger men to the front; while every one assigned from the retired list would save to the Government the amount of his retired pay, and in both cases would tend vastly to increase the efficiency of the service to which he should be assigned.

At this time, when reform in the finances is a question of the first importance, no scheme which conduces at once to economy and efficiency in two very important branches of the public service should be overlooked.

Lieut.-Col. Miller has been selected for the command of Fort Hamilton. Colonel Frank will remain at Fort Monroe.

Papers in regard to the Moqui Indian troubles have been transmitted to General McCook by the War Department, and he has been instructed to take steps to prevent any further outbreaks by that tribe.

Brig.-General Flagler, Ordnance Chief of the Army, was to leave Saturday on his annual inspection of the Watervliet Arsenal.

Papers in the cases of officers applying for appointment to vacancies in the Subsistence and Quartermaster General's departments were submitted for the President's action on Friday.

Capt. Edward Burr, U. S. A., Engineer Officer, who is to be assistant to the Engineer Commissioner, has reported for duty in Washington. Captain Burr is to have charge of that important branch of the service known as street lighting, together with other minor details to be made hereafter. Captain Burr will not enter upon his new duties until the 1st of November. In the mean time he will look around and acquaint himself with his new duties.

#### ORDNANCE NOTES.

The Midvale Steel Company is building a furnace for casting ingots, which will enable it to turn out more work and prevent, it is believed, defects in their four and eight-inch gun forgings supplied to the government, heretofore referred to in the Journal.

Two hundred and two thousand one hundred shells were thrown into Strasburg, 112,500 into Belfort, which was not reduced, and 110,300 into Paris, which capitulated to famine. In all, during the various bombardments of the war, 521,000 shells were fired. It does not, therefore, appear that the effects of a bombardment of open towns from the sea would necessarily be so terrible, quite apart from the fact that ships will be loth to empty their magazines, when the risk remains of being brought to action by the ships of the power attacked.

An experimental trial of six-inch Wheeler-Sterling shells was held at the Indian Head proving grounds on Friday, Oct. 19. The shells were fired against the ballistic plate A 883, representing the six-inch barbette of the battleship Massachusetts. The test was made in pursuance of the determination of the Ordnance Department to develop the projectile, now that the officials believe that the maximum resistance in Harvey plate has been reached. Orders have been placed with other projectile firms for shell, and they will be tested at the proving grounds after the trial of the Wheeler-Sterling shell is concluded.

They have in Washington a specimen of the Borchardt automatic repeating pistol, of German invention. It is cocked, reloaded and closed by the recoil of the barrel and breech mechanism. The weapon has an odd appearance, the grip being about the center of gravity, which makes the balance, when held in the hand, much better than with the ordinary revolver. The magazine holds eight cartridges and is placed in the grip of the pistol. By means of the magazine spring they are brought successively in front of the breech lock, when, after opening the breech, this has reached its farthest point to the rear. The closing of the mechanism carries them into the chamber of the barrel, where they are fired at will by pulling

the trigger. The recoil drives the barrel and breech mechanism to the rear. The shells, on firing, are ejected by the recoil and the parts are again in position to fire before the finger has time to release the trigger.

The Ordnance Department of the Army now has under consideration the question of finding stations for the ordnance sergeants who have just been appointed. In order to ascertain what posts need non-commissioned officers of this character, it has sent out communications to the different commanding officers, and when their replies have been received will issue the orders for the assignment of these men. The percentages made by the men in their examinations were very high and the Ordnance Department is glad to secure the service of such an efficient body of soldiers for its work. The men who were successful in securing the appointment of ordnance sergeants, and who will be shortly assigned to stations, are as follows:

Sergt. Adolph Dieckman, Battery D, 2d Art.  
1st Sergt. John Kelly, Battery D, 4th Art.  
1st Sergt. Alonzo Ray, Battery I, 5th Art.  
Saddler Sergt. Robert Benjamin, 9th Cav.  
Sergt. Bartholomew Coughlin, Troop F, 1st Cav.  
Q. M. Sergt. Jesse G. Wolf, 8th Cav.  
1st Sergt. John Hamilton, Troop D, 5th Cav.  
1st Sergt. W. T. Hargis, Troop D, 8th Cav.  
Sergt. Charles Maier, Troop H, 4th Cav.  
1st Sergt. Jacob Marbach, Troop B, 5th Cav.  
Sergt.-Major Alphonse Von Nyenheim, 6th Cav.  
1st Sergt. Joseph R. Neaves, Troop A, 3d Cav.  
1st Sergt. Heinrich Schonberg, Troop C, 5th Cav.  
1st Sergt. Patrick Farrell, Company H, 20th Inf.  
Q. M. Sergt. P. Coffenberger, 9th Inf.  
1st Sergt. R. Bergart, Company D, 2d Inf.  
Q. M. Sergt. Joseph Pettit, 12th Inf.  
Sergt. Alexander Pillow, Company G, 25th Inf.  
1st Sergt. Peter Hein, Company D, 19th Inf.  
1st Sergt. Ludwig Roper, Company F, 4th Inf.  
Sergt. Walter Peacock, Company A, 11th Inf.  
1st Sergt. J. W. Annis, Company C, 19th Inf.  
1st Sergt. George Leffler, Company E, 2d Inf.  
Sergt. John Krause, Company A, 10th Inf.  
Sergt. I. B. Henry, Company G, 21st Inf.  
1st Sergt. J. H. Kelly, Company H, 5th Inf.  
1st Sergt. W. B. Rose, Company F, 24th Inf.  
Sergt. James Murphy, Company C, 21st Inf.  
Sergt. Cady Robertson, Company A, 14th Inf.  
Sergt. James Cronin, Company D, 22d Inf.

This list of non-commissioned officers was sent to the President on Friday.

#### MRS. FRANCIS STRIKES CORBIN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:  
The sad duty has often devolved upon me to write obituary notices of brother officers who have fallen as brave men in battle or worn out their lives in faithful service upon the frontier, yet I have never felt impelled to pay a more deserved tribute of honor and respect than I do now in referring to the sad demise of Mrs. Corbin. Men have much to sustain them in the trials of Army life. For hardships, dangers and privations they have power, promotion and varied recognitions. But the life of an Army officer's wife has all of the trials and but few of its compensations. Her work is harder and more disagreeable and monotonous. Her privations are more keenly felt by her finer nature. Mrs. Corbin, whose loss so many lament, had unusual trials, which she bore with heroic Christian fortitude. She was a type of American womanhood of which we may well be proud. No triple volley fired over her grave, yet no soldier better deserved a soldier's honor than this soldier's wife.  
T. M. A.  
Vancouver Barracks, Oct. 15, 1894.

#### NAVY DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn, of the Bureau of Construction and Repair has sent in his annual report. He recommends that the Government, in order to supply the emergency demands made by the fleet in undergoing its annual overhauling, have under construction at each of the large repair yards at least one vessel of sufficient size to keep employed a complement of workmen. The improvements recommended for previous years, and which, needless to say, have never been acted upon. The Bureau has refrained from requesting any but the most necessary repairs.

Modern steel fleets require far more attention than the old wooden ships to keep them in an efficient state, and it is absolutely necessary that our principal navy yards should be better equipped. The reports of the naval constructors at the navy yards at New York, League Island, Norfolk and Mare Island show the absolute necessity of building to replace the tumble-down wooden structures. During the past year the keels of three new vessels have been laid, those of the gunboats at Newport News. Three vessels were launched—the battleship Oregon, the protected cruiser Minneapolis and the torpedo boat Ericsson. The Bureau has prepared for the information of bidders, a circular defining the chief characteristics of the three authorized torpedo-boats, to cost \$450,000. The average speed to be maintained for two consecutive hours is to be 24½ knots. Speaking of dry docks, Chief Constructor Hichborn says: "In the event of sudden war this country would be in a deplorable condition, on account of the limited number and lack of capacity of its Government docks, and, unlike Great Britain, it has comparatively few private docks which could be pressed into service in an emergency. It is only under the most favorable conditions of tide that some of our largest vessels can be docked at all, and in war this might involve the practical fighting and cruising efficiency of some of our most valuable ships." An expert mental tank for models, which was referred to in last week's Journal, is also urgently recommended. The vessels to be added to the Navy this year are the Minneapolis, Columbia, Marblehead, Montgomery, Olympia and Castine, the Maine and the Texas. The Indiana and Massachusetts can be completed in seven months and the Oregon in four, when the necessary armor and ordnance materials are received.

#### PUBLICATIONS BY THE CENTURY COMPANY.

The Century Company has issued the first instalment of its usual budget of holiday publications for young folks. Mr. Palmer Cox has evidently not yet finished his Brownie narratives. This time it is "The Brownies Around the World." The book has its instructive side, while being as delightful as the previous ones on the subject. Another very instructive Century book is "The Story of the Government," by Elbridge S. Brooks, author of "Historic Boys." "The Story of the United States," etc. This has the most essential quality of being readable, and furnishes our children with the information about their own Government which is greatly needed. It is issued under the auspices and seal of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and its introduction is written by Gen. Horace Porter, president-general of that society. "The Land of Pinck," by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge—a book about Holland. Mrs. Dodge, it will be remembered, is the author of "Hans Brinker," a book which has been translated into Dutch, and is one of the most popular children's books in that language. "The Man Who Married the Moon," by Charles F. Lummis, author of "Some Strange Corners of Our Country." The author has lived for five years among the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico. There are 30 stories of the folk lore of these Indians which Mr. Lummis has compiled for young people. "Imaginations," by Tudor Jenks, nineteen delightful stories, many of which appeared in "St. Nicholas." The Century Company also publishes "The Mountains of California," by John Muir, the well-known California naturalist. Mr. Muir gives to the public in this volume the result of his long experiences in the Sierra Nevada range. Also, "Across Asia on a Bicycle," by Thomas G. Allen, Jr. Also, "William L. Satcheleben." This story appeared as a serial in the "Century" magazine, and is a narrative of a remarkable trip from Constantinople to Pekin. The chapter describing the interview with Li Hung Chang is just now very appro-

priate. "Pitt Matinle and Other Monotonies," by George Wharton Edwards, author of "Thumb-Nail Sketches," with many drawings and decorations by the author. Mr. Wharton's stories and sketches need no new recommendations. The book is most tastefully bound in morocco heavily embossed with gold. "Writing to Rosina," by William Henry Bishop, in an artistic binding of morocco stamped. A delightfully written story setting forth the predicaments arising from Mr. Knox D. Launfair's inability to write love letters to his fiancée. In despair he finally gives over his side of the correspondence to a gifted friend, and his fiancée does likewise. The result is that the letters soon soar into intellectual regions far above the heads of both. The story abounds in ludicrous situations. "When All the Woods are Green," by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the well-known author of "In War Time." The frontispiece is an excellent likeness of the author. The story is one of the primeval Canadian forests, and abounds in brilliant conversations and strong character studies.

#### (Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

##### FORT THOMAS, KENTUCKY.

Fort Thomas, Oct. 23, 1894.  
Mr. W. H. Anderson, Class of '92, U. S. M. A., now resigned, visited friends on the post, on the 14th inst. He is located with an engineering and construction company, in Cincinnati.

Captain Wetherill's company, A, arrived from Bedloe's Island, N. Y. Harbor, on Oct. 10. The captain is occupying one of the handsome new sets of quarters at the West End, next to the Bachelors' Club.

A team from Fort Thomas engaged in a rifle contest Oct. 13 with a Cincinnati team. The latter won by a narrow margin. The post baseball nine, the "Cochraus," was defeated by the "Shamrocks," of Cincinnati, on the same day. The "Cochraus" defeated a nine picked from A Co. the new arrivals, Oct. 15, by a score of 10 to 8. The Post Lyceum opened on Thursday evening, Oct. 10, Wheeler's "Field Fortifications" being the first work studied.

Private McGerhan, Co. G, died on Sunday, Oct. 14, and was buried with military honors on Monday afternoon following. Lieutenant Detchemdy returned from Fort Leavenworth, where he had been for examination for promotion, Oct. 20. The regiment made three practice marches last week. Two were to Newport Barracks and return.

Mrs. Schindel gave a delightful and well attended reception on Friday afternoon, Oct. 19, in honor of Mrs. and Miss Randolph, of Virginia, mother and sister of Mrs. Atkinson. Miss Hunnewell, of Cincinnati, visited Miss Crowell several days last week. Miss Bessie Davy, of Brooklyn, N. Y., visited Lieut. and Mrs. Beckurts, on Sunday and Monday of this week. She left Monday evening, Oct. 22, to visit Miss Aldrich, of Cincinnati, but returns to the post for a protracted stay in the course of a few days.

The delightfully warm weather of the past few days has brought the tennis court into considerable use.

Lieut. Torrey, A. A. Q. M., goes to Sioux Falls, Dakota, the latter part of the present week.

William M. Crose, Ensign U. S. Navy, visited the post one day last week.

#### (Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

##### FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Oct. 24, 1894.  
After a mounted dress parade last Tuesday at Fort Ethan Allen, Capt. George A. Dodd gave an exhibition drill with his superb troop, F, 3d Cav., before a large and appreciative audience of spectators from Burlington, Winoski, Essex and adjoining towns. The troop first took the hurdle in a column of files, then by twos and fours, then, forming in platoon front, at the command "charge," the different platoons in turn jumped the hurdle as one horse. It would be impossible on account of space to do other than mention the evolutions of F Troop when exhibiting their skill as riders, and demonstrating to what degree of perfection it is possible to train a cavalry horse. The writer of this letter can recall the time when many of the men of F Troop made a handle of a portion of their horse's mane to steady themselves in the saddle while moving at a "charge."

Captain Dodd, after manoeuvring his troop with crossed stirrups, men standing and horses at a gallop, had the call "lie down" sounded, when, to the delight and astonishment of the audience, down dropped horse and rider, the men drew their pistols and, using their prostrate horses for a cover, fired several volleys at an imaginary enemy. Captain Dodd closed his exhibition drill by charging his troop over the hurdle, each man standing in crossed stirrups firing his pistol and yelling like a Sioux Indian.

Wednesday afternoon the members of the Military Committee of both houses of the Legislature of Vermont, accompanied by our genial Adjutant, General Peck, visited the post and enjoyed F Troop's exhibition.

As to the criticisms of your correspondent "Observer," let me say that as for candles, the allowance of lamps, lanterns and oil for a four-troop post have been on hand for three months, while other Q. M. stores and garrison equipage were either on hand or en route, and are being issued to the troops as rapidly as possible. "Observer's" suggestion in regard to a chapel is excellent, and one will probably be erected in the near future. In the mean time, if "Observer" will take a short ride on Sunday mornings to Winoski or Burlington if he prefers, he will find churches of all denominations ready and glad to receive him.  
P. X. T.

#### ROYAL MISHAPS.

A correspondent of the N. Y. "Tribune" says: "Thus, it was a contretemps that prevented young Lord Mountmorres from entering upon his duties as page of honor to Queen Victoria after the tragic death of his father. The late peer was murdered near Clonburgh, County Galway, in the early part of the eighties, leaving his wife and family in straightened circumstances. On hearing this Her Majesty gave the widowed peeress a suite of apartments free of cost at Hampton Court Palace, made her an allowance out of the Civil List, and likewise announced her decision of making the eldest boy, the present Lord Mountmorres, a page of honor, a post which carries with it an annual salary of \$1,500, and is held for a term of five years. The intimation of this honor was conveyed to him at a moment when he was, boy-like, climbing a tree. Brought down, washed, clothed in his best and tutored as to how he was to approach his Sovereign, he was taken to Windsor and ushered into the royal presence for the purpose of thanking Her Majesty for her kindness. But, being both awkward and bashful, when he knelt on one knee to make his bow and to kiss the royal clutched at the Queen's sleeve, with the result that the stout little lady who reigns over a seventh part of the globe was upset and fell sprawling to the ground, hurting her knee. The boy was terribly frightened. The Queen, however, although suffering much pain and considerably mortified, did not lose her temper, but contented herself with mildly rebuking the boy for his gaucheerie. But she did not permit him to enter upon his duties as page, and the result is that instead of holding a commission in the army, which is nearly always granted to the pages at the conclusion of their term of service, he is to-day earning his livelihood in London as a journalist. I suppose that one could call a contretemps, too, the awkwardness and gaucheerie of the young secretary of the Roumanian Legation who, at a court ball at Vienna, while dancing with one of the young archduchesses, fell with his partner in such an unfortunate manner as to come down in a sitting position on her face, somewhat to the detriment of her Hapsburg nose. It is scarcely necessary to add that before twenty-four hours had passed he had left the Austrian capital on leave of absence, which culminated in his being transferred to another post."

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The following transfers in the 10th Infantry have been made:

1st Lieut. Bogardus Eldredge from Co. E to K.

1st Lieut. Robert L. Bullard from Co. G to E.

1st Lieut. Lucius L. Durfee from Co. K to G.

1st Lieut. Charles J. T. Clarke, 10th Inf., having completed his duties as recorder of the board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 1, for competitive examination of enlisted men for promotion, will proceed to Fort Reno, Okla.

Lieut.-Col. Francis H. Parker, Ord. Dept.; Maj. Henry C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art., and Maj. Charles E. L. B. Davis, Corps of Engineers, are ordered to return to their proper station upon the completion of the duty assigned them.



## OF INTEREST TO JOHN BAIERWALTER.

Fort Reno, O. T., Oct. 18, 1894.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I have in my possession five discharges belonging to one John Baierwalter, which were found on the track of the A., T. & S. F. Ry., near their depot at Santa Fe, N. M. I would be glad to turn them over to the rightful owner.

J. W. LUTRELL,

First Lieut. and Adj., 10th Inf.

## FAVORS GOOD ROADS.

Fort Brady, Mich., Sept. 25, 1894.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

One of the military necessities to which too little attention is paid in our country is good roads, and we need them for civil uses even more than for the military. The condition of our roads is a subject in which we are all interested, and why so little attention is paid to it is more than I can see.

A few days since one of the great Chicago dailies criticised the Governor of Illinois for allowing convict labor in the Illinois penitentiary to compete with the free labor of the State. Why are not the convicts in all our penal institutions set to work at roadmaking? They would then compete with no one, and in the course of time we should have at least a few good roads. Will the Journal kindly help to bring this subject before the military? Yours truly,

JOSEPH FRAZIER.

## COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT PRICES.

Washington, Oct. 22, 1894.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Noticing your article on the possible closing of the Commissary Depot in this city and the benefit that officers stationed here have derived from the sales, I submit a comparison of the prices of a few of the staple articles furnished by the Department and of the same that are sold by first-class grocers in Washington. A price list of one of the latter just published is selected, viz.:

	Subsistence Dept.	City prices.
Flour, per bbl.	\$2.86	\$4.75
	to \$3.50	to \$5.50
Coffee, Java, R., per lb.	.38	.34
Butter, per lb.	.29	.35
Tea, Imperial, per lb.	.62	1.00
Ham, per lb.	.12%	.18
Bacon, breakfast, per lb.	.12%	.18
Lard, 5-lb. can.	.45	.70
Oatmeal, per lb.	.04%	.18
Fine hominy, per package	.40	.18
Macaroni, per lb.	.06%	.12½
Canned corn, 2-lb. can.	.40	.15
Canned tomatoes, 3-lb. can.	.07½	.25
Rice, per lb.	.05½	.10
Canned lobster.	.15	.28
Canned peas.	.19	.20 to .30
Olive oil, per quart.	.54	.75
Oatmeal soap, per cake	.07½	.13
Glycerine soap.	.07	.13
Borax, per lb.	.09%	.25
Salmon, 2-lb. can.	.22	.22

Sugars are always less than city rates. The difference in these prices is very striking, and it runs all through the list and in most cases considerably over 30 per cent.

## U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Target practice on the Bancroft took place Saturday, Oct. 20, the first and third divisions of cadets acting as gun crews.

Among the visitors to Annapolis on Oct. 20 was Admiral Brown, who spent the day with his son, Cadet George Brown, of the fourth class.

Cadet Kimball, whose shoulder was injured in the game with the Elizabeth Athletic Club, will soon be able to play football again.

The new officers at the Academy this year are: Lieutenant-Commander Belknap, Lieutenants Norris, Porter, McCrackin, Howard, Daniels, Grant, Bronaugh, Phelps, Elliott; Ensigns Eberle, Durell, Robertson, Hubbard, Chandler, Bassett; Passed Assistant Engineer Miner, and Assistant Engineer H. O. Stickney.

The cadets defeated Georgetown College on Saturday, in the best game played here this year. Three touchdowns were made by the Navy team, the Georgetown being shut out completely. McCormack, Captain of the Academy team, played for the first time this year. Navy won the toss, and chose the north goal. Izard sent the ball 40 yards at the kickoff. Georgetown fumbled soon after getting the ball. Davidson fell on it. After considerable fumbling by both sides in turn, when the ball was near Georgetown's thirty-yard line, Izard and Raby made splendid rushes. In less than ten minutes from kickoff, Izard was sent through the Georgetown line, and made a touchdown. Navy failed to kick the goal. Georgetown kicked the ball, with the wind, about 50 yards; but it was promptly returned by Henry. Mahoney caught the ball, and put about 10 yards to Georgetown's credit. Mahoney, assisted by Bahen and Hurley, carried the ball into the Navy territory, losing the ball, but soon getting it again on downs. At the Navy's 20-yard line, the cadets held their opponents for four downs. Then Henry sent the leather up into the enemy's territory. Bahen dropped the ball, when McCormack downed him. Merritt dropped on the ball. Again Henry made a good gain by punting. After fruitless attempts by Georgetown, the ball was again in the Navy's possession. Davidson was sent over the line for a touchdown, but failed of kicking the goal. After rather indifferent playing, time was called, with the ball near the centre of the field. McCarthy took Davidson's place after the first touchdown. Davidson relieving Izard, whose hand was hurt.

The second half was enlivened by Raby's splendid run of 40 yards, when he made a touchdown. Both sides lost considerable ground at various times, for interfering. Bahen and Mahoney continued their star playing, and when time was called, the ball was in Georgetown's possession, and on the Navy's 10-yard line. The team work on both sides was anything but commendable. Positions were as follows:

Georgetown.	Cadets.
Murphy.....	McCauley
Callahan.....	Left tackle.....
Welch.....	Left guard.....
Bryant.....	Centre.....
Davis.....	Right guard.....
O'Leary.....	Right tackle.....
Boyle.....	Right end.....
Smith.....	Quarter-back.....
Bahen (Capt.).....	Left half-back.....
Raby Mahoney.....	Right half-back.....
Hurley (Kirby).....	Full-back.....

Referee, Prof. Cain, St. John's College; line-man, Prof. Chew, St. John's College; umpire, Mr. Belne, Yale.

The only Wednesday game yet scheduled will take place on the 31st Oct., when the cadets will play with the football team from the Indian School, Carlisle, Pa.

Among the improvements to the grounds this year the sea wall is to be extended into the sea at the lower drill ground a distance of 50 yards. A new sultry has been added to the boat house.

Cadets of the line division, first class, are having target practice on the Standish, preliminary to the prize shooting, which occurs next spring.

Hereafter, the Y. M. C. A. will hold meetings in the reception room at New Quarters, on Thursday evenings, immediately after supper.

The election of officers for the ensuing year by the Naval Institute resulted as follows: President, Rear-Admiral S. B. Lane, retired; Vice-President, Commander, A. S. Snow; Secretary and Treasurer, Lieut. J. H. Glennon; Board of Control, Commanders U. Sebree, B. F. Tilley, Lieuts. C. E.

Colahan, Hugo Osterhaus, G. L. Dyer, Prof. N. M. Terry and Lieut. J. H. Glennon.

The cadets, first formal hop will be given about December first. The officers are to give the Thanksgiving hop this year. An ice machine has been placed in the steam building. The space formerly needed for the boilers of the steam building is to be occupied by a large tank, to be used for experiments with propellers.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1894.

As a compensation for the unfavorable circumstances which attended the first ball game with Brown, Oct. 13, and its disastrous result for the Cadet team, all the conditions attending the game with the team from the Boston School of Technology last Saturday, Oct. 20, were as favorable as could have been desired. Delightful weather, an enthusiastic throng of spectators and a complete "walk over" for the home team served to put the players and spectators alike in the best of spirits. As will be seen by the score, 42-0, in favor of West Point, the game was so very one-sided as to lose just a little in interest thereby. A peculiar feature was the presence in the field, as a member of the visiting team, of Lieut. Butler Ames, a graduate of '94, who has recently resigned his commission as 2d Lieutenant, 11th Infantry, and is now a student at the Boston School of Technology. During his cadet life Lieutenant Ames was a member of the West Point team; he must have found it somewhat difficult to realize that the good work which he is capable of doing was called for to combat the efforts of the Cadet team, instead of aiding them as heretofore. Lieutenant Ames played right end on the "Boston Techs" team. The teams lined up as follows:

Boston Techs.	Positions.	West Point.
Rawson.....	Left end.....	Nolan
Whiting.....	Left tackle.....	Lott
McCormick.....	Left guard.....	A. E. Williams
Manahan.....	Centre.....	Ames
Le Moyne.....	Right guard.....	A. F. Berry
Stone.....	Right tackle.....	Bugge
Ames.....	Right end.....	Drury
Thomas (Capt.).....	Quarter back.....	Stout
Rockwell.....	Left half-back.....	Dallam (Connor)
Hayden.....	Right half-back.....	Spacy (Shelton)
Underwood.....	Full back.....	King (Capt.) (Duncan)
Referee, Out Creden; umpire, Cadet Hinkley; line-man, Cadet Springer.		

The details of the game are given below. Thirty-minute halves were played, the game being called at 3:30. Next Saturday, Oct. 27, is the most important date on the programme, the game with Yale having been arranged for that date. In the evening a cadet hop will be held in Grant Hall, at which it is expected that there will be a large attendance.

The inscription upon the shaft of the Battle Monument stating the object of its erection has been completed during the present week. The letters are of bronze and are fastened to the stone. The inscription reads as follows:

In Memory of the Officers and Men of the Regular Army of the United States who fell in battle during the War of the Rebellion, this monument is erected by their Surviving Comrades.

With the exception of the figure of Victory, which has been pronounced unsatisfactory, and which will be replaced by a smaller figure, the Battle Monument is now completed.

Lieut. Dennis M. Michie, 17th Inf., son of Colonel Michie, is spending a portion of his leave (from Columbus Barracks, Ohio) at this post. His assistance in coaching the football team will be a valuable acquisition to its members.

Col. M. M. Blunt, retired, and Mrs. Blunt are guests at the hotel. Lieut.-Col. J. Ford Kent, 18th Inf., is visiting Lieut. A. H. Brown, Capt. Ira McNutt, Ordnance Dept., has been a guest of Captain Bruff. Miss Mahan is visiting Mrs. Michie. Mr. E. Leighton Rourke (nephew of Colonel and Mrs. Wood) has been their guest during the past week. Hon. Seth Milliken, of Belfast, Maine, father of Cadet Milliken, is at the hotel, and Mr. Frederick A. Coudert, of New York, a guest of Lieutenant and Mrs. Bellinger, have been among other visitors.

Golf is becoming a popular form of amusement with the officers and ladies of the post this autumn.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 23, 1894.

Maj. Marcus P. Miller, 5th Art., is to be congratulated on his promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Artillery. Colonel Miller has been director of instruction at the Artillery School for a number of years, and we were in hopes that when his promotion came it would leave him still at the post.

2d Lieut. F. W. Kobbe, 23d Inf., is spending a short leave with his parents, Captain and Mrs. Kobbe, 3d Art.

1st Lieut. G. L. Anderson, 4th Art., instructor in electricity and mines at the Artillery School, returned home from a short trip to Philadelphia, where he had been ordered to look over the stock of Queen & Co., Oct. 19.

Lieut.-Col. Geo. H. Burton, Insp.-Gen., was at the post on the 20th inst., inspecting the money accounts of disbursing officers at the post.

Miss Vickery, daughter of Maj. R. S. Vickery, Post Surg., gave a 12th inst., which was largely attended by the young people of the garrison. Miss Virginia Mott, of Leesburg, Va., is visiting her brother, Lieut. T. Bentley Mott, of the 1st Art. Miss Annie Fulton and Misses Mamie and Addie Ware have been visiting friends in Richmond, the guests of Colonel and Mrs. Leonard.

Capt. Edw. Burr with his family, who recently moved down from Norfolk, where he had charge of the river and harbor improvements, is now packing up and will shortly leave for Washington, D. C., where he has been ordered as assistant to the Engineer Commissioner of the District.

The football team of the garrison went to Norfolk last Friday to play a game with the team from that city. The game was not finished, as our boys soon found that there was no use trying to win against a good team, two umpires and the referee. Every decision was given entirely in favor of the Norfolk team, and our boys quietly left the field informing their opponents that when they were ready to play honest ball they would be ready to meet them.

Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Insp.-Gen., U. S. Army, is at the post, having come on the 22d inst., at which time a salute of eleven guns was fired in his honor. He is on duty giving the Soldiers' Home near this place a thorough inspection.

Lieut.-Col. M. P. Davis, 1st Art., and Lieut. Edw. Davis, 3d Art., Post Adj., left the post last night, bound for Washington, D. C., where they expect to attend a session of the Range Finder Board, of which both are members.

The garrison of the regular Army and Navy Union at this post have organized a social club for the winter pleasure of the men of the garrison and their friends. Their first hop of the season was held last Friday night, at which many persons not connected with the Army, from Hampton and Chesapeake City, were present. Tickets to their entertainments can always be had from members of the Union or by applying at the door.

1st Lieut. J. W. Ruckman, 1st Art., Post Ord. Officer, will leave the garrison to-morrow morning, on a month's leave.

MEX.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## FORT KEOGH.

Fort Keogh, Mont., Oct. 15, 1894.

In the Journal of Oct. 6 appears "Sergeant Jacob Vollinger (retired) died Aug. 15, at St. Louis, Mo." After serving the country of his adoption faithfully, in war and in peace, poor "Jake" now joins that silent army, vast in numbers, and mysterious as eternity.

The "Fighting Fifth" remembers him. With all his faults, he was a true soldier of the Republic.

"BEAR PAW."

## FORT WINTHROP, MASS.

The Boston "Globe" of Oct. 23 has an interesting account of the new fortifications and armament of Fort Winthrop, Boston Harbor, Mass., with an illustration giving a bird's-eye view of the batteries, harbor, etc. Much praise is given to Col. S. M. Mansfield, C. E., the engineer officer in charge of the work. The batteries (4), when completed, are to consist of four mortars each—12-inch breech-loading mortars all on the ground. The 16 mortars weighing 14 tons each, will, it is hoped, be in position by Christmas.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

A Department of Logistics Proposed.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Ask the average private, or, for that matter, the average N. C. O., of the N. G., N. Y., what he knows of logistics, and the chances are he will stare at you as if he thought you were chaffing him, and ask you "what the dooce you're giving him. Nevertheless, a knowledge of logistics is an absolute sine qua non to the soldier who is in any sense a leader. Those who have read Zola's "Downfall" remembered how the peasant corporal endeavored himself to his squad by his care for their comfort, and it was Sherman's superior knowledge of logistics which made him the beloved "Uncle Billy" of a hundred thousand veterans, for, as every regular officer knows, logistics in plain English "embraces all the operations of moving and supplying armies."

One would suppose that, on account of its manifest importance, this subject would have received great attention in the Guard, and that, as in every European country, and, as we have just learned, especially in Japan, a special branch of the service would have been organized to look after the moving and transportation of troops and the supplying of rations, ammunition and munitions of war.

But nothing of the kind has been done. Some years ago we were drill-crazy. Nothing was of so much importance as the "manual" and "alignment." Now we are rifle-practice-crazy, and the expert is a "bigger man than old Grant," although the Germans taught us long ago that "sheaf firing," with a high trajectory, is far more important than individual marksmanship. We haven't had any time apparently, to think about "our bread and butter," and when we have to go to Buffalo to quell a riot, the railroad companies do what they please with us, and when we get there—we starve. We are able to carry in our cartridge boxes just 20 cartridges, and if we want more can carry powder and ball in our trousers pockets. Think of it!

Now, this sort of thing may do for the cut-and-dried stereotyped field day, and for the nice, luxurious State Camp, but it won't do for a campaign.

One day's rations for the N. G., N. Y., and N. Y. N. M. (13,049 officers and men) will, at 3 pounds per man, weigh about 40,000 pounds; a week's rations will weigh 280,000 pounds, and 140 wagons and 840 horses or mules will be required to haul a week's rations. Fifty additional wagons and 300 additional horses would be required to haul 100 rounds of ammunition per man—a total of 190 wagons and 1,140 horses for wagon trains, which, if tents were carried, would have to be much increased. Does any officer of the Guard know how or where he can get the rations, cartridges and wagon trains for a week's campaign?

"But we have railroads," you will say. Very true, but an engine and freight cars cannot, at the present stage of the science of railroading, leave the tracks. You can transport supplies to a station by railroad, but if you have no wagons at the station to carry away supplies to your troops your supplies might as well be in Guinea. That excuse won't do. It didn't do at Buffalo—a great railroad centre.

Again, as an ordinary day car will accommodate 60 men, to transport 13,000 men will require 217 passenger cars—27 or 28 passenger trains of 8 cars—and 30 to 40 freight cars will be also needed. Where is the railroad which can supply 217 respectable passenger cars and so many freight cars, at a moment's notice, for exclusively military use?

I might go and state a number of equally interesting facts, but what is the use? I have said enough to show that we need—and need badly—a Transportation and Supply Corps, with no duties except those pertaining to the transportation of troops and supplying them.

It is therefore respectfully suggested that there should be such a corps in each brigade, directly attached to the brigade headquarters, consisting of a commissioned staff officer, a N. C. O. (Sergeant), and as many men as there are regiments, battalions, batteries and troops in the brigade (12 separate companies to be considered as a regiment), the enlisted men to be men who have received honorable discharges from the organizations in the brigade.

Many ex-members who will not give more time to drill would undertake the interesting clerical work of such a corps for the sake of remaining in the Guard, and they understand, as only an ex-member can, the peculiarities, temperament, equipment and special needs of the organizations for which they are to provide.

The corps having been organized as above, it might then devote one evening a week to its work, which might consist (not to particularize too much), of:

1. Collection of road and railroad maps of the State and United States, and of information regarding the carrying capacity, at short notice, of railroad and steamship lines, and the location on their lines of side-tracks, places where food and water can be had, etc.

2. Elaboration of plans for procuring and supplying rations, ammunition, tentage, etc., at railroad centres and ports; ascertaining from whom supplies can be had, and who can furnish wagons and horses, etc.; study of logistics in its broadest sense.

3. Collection of statistics regarding numbers, arms, ammunition, equipment, clothing, etc., from Quartermasters and Commissaries and I. R. P.'s. Other subjects will naturally suggest themselves; the object being to make such arrangements that whenever the brigade is to move, be it to Van Courtlandt or Washington, the Brigadier-General can call upon the corps for plans and aid, and the same can be furnished at once.

The plan proposed would have at least the merit of supplying a scientific, orderly and exact system of transporting and supplying troops, in place of the present haphazard, hurried method of doing the same thing. Having 4 brigades, we should have 4 brigade corps, each under command of the Brigade Quartermaster or Commissary, as might seem best, who, in turn, should report to the Commissary or Quartermaster-General, the whole forming the Department of Transportation and Supply.

The Camp of Instruction would furnish an excellent field for the exercise of the duties of such a department, and each brigade corps, by attending to such a department, of troops to camp, and supplying them while there, could thoroughly "learn its business." Very respectfully,

C. S. CLARK,

1st Lieut. 71st Regiment.

## Artillery Practice for the Guard.

Now that our fortifications in New York Harbor are in fairly good shape, many would like to see a regular course of artillery practice for the National Guard in the vicinity instituted. It seems to us that practice twice a month by detachments from the various regiments—changed at intervals—would in the course of a few years give us a small army of volunteer gunners. We feel sure officers and men of the Regular Army would enter cheerfully into such an arrangement. But to secure efficiency the effort must not be spasmodic, but certain and methodical.



# ARTILLERY FOR THE STATE TROOPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The question as to the best armament for artillery troops of the National Guard really involves the question of what kind of artillery weapon is the best for the use of infantry. This has been solved by the experience of the U. S. Army with the Hotchkiss 2-pdr. rapid-fire gun on the frontier, where it has been attached to infantry and cavalry in all Indian campaigns during the last nine years. Capt. J. C. Ayres, U. S. Ordnance Department, in a report, says: "There were used in the campaign eleven guns. Reports were received from 14 officers who had an opportunity to see the work of the gun and, without an exception, they highly commend it. The gun was used at ranges of from 300 yards to 2,500 yards with marked effect." And Capt. Allyn Capron, 1st U. S. Artillery, says: "The Hotchkiss mountain howitzer, cal. 1.65, was used in my presence and under my command at two engagements with hostile Indians in South Dakota. At Wounded Knee Creek the ranges were from 50 yards, where canister was used against tents in which single Indians had taken refuge, to 2,500 yards when percussion shell was used against Indians and their ponies. In the second engagement the range varied from 800 to 3,000 yards, percussion shell were used, the fire was effective, and the gun is all that is claimed for it."

The idea of artillery is usually associated with field batteries of high-powered rifled guns, drawn by six-horse teams; attractive and impressive in appearance, and destructive in effect. To properly handle such a battery requires professional skill on the part of the officers, technical instruction of the men, and constant exercise of the horses to a degree almost impossible in the National Guard. Such a battery costs a large amount of money in the beginning, and requires a constant expense for its maintenance, and great expenditure and loss of time, when wanted for service.

For use against mobs, horse batteries of field artillery would seem to be unnecessary, if not improper. High-powered rifled guns, throwing heavy projectiles several miles, are not proper weapons to use in the streets of a city nor in mountainous mining regions; nor would batteries that cannot be hauled without horses, that are not available for use until horses and forage can be procured, and often useless by reason of horses being untrained, appear to be the kind of batteries to meet a sudden local emergency.

It is equally an error to equip National Guard batteries with bullet-firing machine guns. Bullet-firing machine guns are not artillery; they are solely a multiplication of infantry fire. A battery of four Gatling guns is simply the equivalent of four companies of infantry; it cannot shatter barricades nor knock down houses; it cannot do anything that infantry cannot do better. The proper use of the bullet-firing machine gun is to supplement small forces of infantry in holding defensive positions, or attach to field batteries of rifled guns to make them independent of infantry support. Under no circumstances can they be regarded as the proper equipment for a horse battery of artillery.

A careful consideration of the subject will lead to the conclusion that a gun for National Guard batteries should have less range than high-powered rifle guns, but be more destructive at shorter ranges; that while horses may be used for hauling it, they should not be essential to maneuvering it; and, if possible, that it should combine the uses of bullet-firing machine guns with the power of artillery.

The Hotchkiss one-pounder revolving cannon meets all of the requirements named, and would seem to be the ideal gun for National Guard batteries. This opinion is confirmed by many reports of the U. S. Ordnance Department, from which we quote as follows: "As an artillery arm for our national militia organizations it has at present no superior. They are the most destructive guns against troops of any that have yet been used in the service of our Government."

All of the capitals of European countries are provided with an enormous number of these guns; a large number are in use in the U. S. Army, and it is one of the few modern weapons whose utility has been thoroughly tested by war service.

The gun consists of five barrels assembled around a steel shaft. The barrels are revolved, and the mechanism actuated, by a crank which is turned by the gunner. The gun has a shoulder piece by which the gunner trains and aims it, and is fired by an ordinary pistol-trigger arrangement. Two men can manipulate the gun, one to aim and fire and the other to feed ammunition. On the field carriage the gunner's seat and footboard are of steel, and are hinged to turn up and down respectively to form a shield, which is proof against rifle bullets, and completely protects the gunners. Three hundred rounds of ammunition are carried in the limber. A caisson is also furnished when desired, which carries 1,100 rounds of ammunition, with spare wheel, entrenching tools and other accessories.

Fixed ammunition, in metallic cartridge cases, is used. The projectiles are percussion shell, 1 lb. in weight, the explosion of which gives an average of 25 killing pieces; and canister which carry 28 bullets. The gun may be easily fired at the rate of 60 rounds a minute, and has an effective range of two miles. The weights are as follows: Gun, 462 lbs.; gun carriage, 638 lbs.; limber (empty), 572 lbs.; limber (with 300 rounds), 900 lbs.; caisson (empty), 1,430 lbs.; caisson (with 1,100 rounds), 3,001 lbs.

From these weights it will be seen that gun, carriage and limber, with ammunition, would weigh 2,000 lbs., a weight easily handled by four horses on the roughest roads, or two horses on streets or smooth roads. In cases of sudden call for local use horses could be dispensed with, and the gun and carriage, weighing 1,100 lbs., and the limber, with ammunition weighing 900 lbs., each easily hauled and handled by the men of the battery.

Against a mob, or body of troops, in the open, 60 rounds of canister would discharge 1,680 bullets a minute, a far greater number than any bullet-firing machine can discharge, and before which it would be impossible to stand many minutes. If the mob takes refuge in buildings, or behind barricades, shell fire, at the rate of 60 a minute, will quickly demolish either.

A battery of these guns would be self-protecting, and would not require infantry support.

Whatever guns a State may arm its artillery batteries with we are of the opinion that also every regiment of infantry should have an auxiliary weapon capable of artillery work. Many occasions may arise in State service in which it is unnecessary to call out more than a regiment or small detachment of infantry, that it would appear superfluous to reinforce by artillery. Yet such a detachment of infantry is almost powerless if the mob takes refuge in buildings or behind barricades. Give the infantry a light piece of artillery, that does not require trained artillerymen to use it, and they are practically independent and can accomplish the purpose for which they are called out at the least expense to the State. The usual practice of giving an infantry regiment a Gatling gun is professionally erroneous, and practically useless, for the

reason that it cannot do anything that infantry cannot do better. To infantry the Gatling gun is a supplemental and not an auxiliary weapon.

The Hotchkiss 2-pdr. rapid-fire gun was designed to constitute a system so light as to be easily transported by hand, and make the gun available in all positions capable of infantry occupation; to reduce the weight of projectiles in order to permit easy transportation while compensating in such reduction by an increase in the initial velocity and of the density of its cross-section, in order to insure an effective power at all fighting ranges; to simplify the mechanism, exercise and care of the gun that its service may be confided to infantry detachments without requiring the aid of technical artillery troops or long instruction.

Adopting this gun on account of its extreme light weight, combined with extraordinary high power and long range, there is designed for it a special carriage and limber to adapt it for use by infantry. The gun is built of steel, and has a sliding breech block. The carriage is of the same general model as the ordinary type of field carriage, but has, for its special characteristics, small proportions and extreme lightness combined with the requisite strength for sustaining the shocks of firing and service, and the suppression of recoil.

For immediate service the limber is not essential, as the carriage is fitted with a trail wheel and carries two boxes of ammunition. For continuous service, or service at a distance from armories, the limber is used for the transport of additional ammunition, and is so designed that two of them may be joined to form a small supply wagon, easily hauled by hand, for the transport of camp equipment, rations and small arms ammunition. The gun carriage and limber, either together or separately, can easily be hauled and maneuvered by hand, though a device is provided which permits the hitching of draught horses for long marches, if desired.

Fixed ammunition, in metallic cartridge cases, is used, with either shell or canister as a projectile. The power of the shell is ample to pierce brick or stone walls up to a range of 4,000 yards, the percussion fuse acting with certainty after passing through the obstruction. Each round of canister contains thirty 1-oz. balls, producing a fire sweeping in its effect up to a range of 500 yards, instead of a straight stream of bullets as fired from a machine gun. Twenty rounds of either canister or shell may be easily fired in a minute. Two ammunition chests are carried on the gun carriage and three on the limber, each chest holding 17 rounds.

The gun and carriage, with loaded ammunition chests, weigh only 606 lbs.; the limber, with loaded ammunition chests, 523 lbs.

The National Guard of any State having its artillery batteries equipped with the Hotchkiss one-pounder revolving cannon, and each of its infantry regiments supplied with one or more Hotchkiss two-pounder National Guard guns, would have a force competent for any duty the State might require from it, and a most valuable reserve to the regular Army whenever it might be called upon.

## Field Uniform and Equipment.

Adjutant-General Porter, of New York, has issued the following instructions relative to field uniform and equipment which should make plain in future the rules to be observed when troops are ordered out in such equipment. General Porter says: "When ordered to turn out in 'field uniform and equipment,' officers and men will wear the undress uniform, with campaign hats or forage caps, leggings and good ser-

# HOTCHKISS 2-PDR. NATIONAL GUARD GUN.

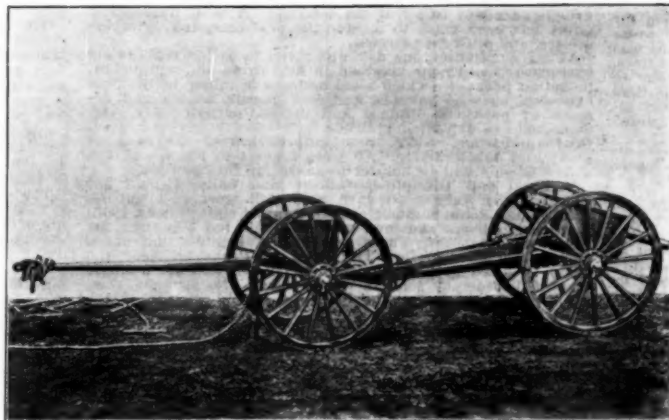
Every regiment of National Guard Infantry should have an auxiliary weapon capable of artillery work. On many occasions it is unnecessary to call out more than a regiment or small detachment of Infantry. Yet such a detachment is almost powerless if the mob takes refuge in buildings or behind barricades. Give them a light piece of artillery, that does not require horses or trained artillerymen to use it, and they will be capable of any work required.

"THERE WERE USED IN THE CAMPAIGN ELEVEN GUNS. REPORTS WERE RECEIVED FROM FOURTEEN OFFICERS WHO HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO SEE THE WORK OF THE GUN, AND, WITHOUT AN EXCEPTION, THEY HIGHLY COMMEND IT."—Extract from official report of Capt. J. C. Ayres, U. S. Ordnance Department.

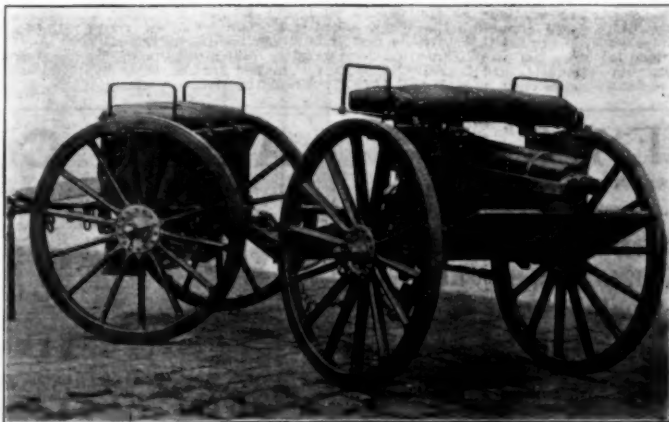
"WAS USED IN MY PRESENCE, AND UNDER MY COMMAND, AT TWO ENGAGEMENTS WITH HOSTILE INDIANS IN SOUTH DAKOTA. THE FIRE WAS EFFECTIVE, AND THE GUN IS ALL THAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT."—Extract from official report of Capt. Allyn Capron, 1st U. S. Artillery.

## HOTCHKISS REVOLVING CANNON.

A gun for National Guard batteries should have less range than high-rifled guns, but should be more destructive at shorter ranges; while horses may be used for hauling it, they should not be essential to maneuvering it; and, if possible, it should combine the uses of bullet-firing machine guns with the power of artillery. The Hotchkiss Revolving Cannon meets all of the requirements named, and is the ideal gun for National Guard batteries.



Fixed ammunition, in metallic cartridge cases, is used, with either shell or canister as a projectile. Twenty rounds may easily be fired in a minute. The power of the shell is ample to pierce brick or stone walls up to 3,000 yards. Each case shot contains thirty one-ounce bullets, producing a fire sweeping in its effect up to 500 yards, instead of a straight stream of bullets as fired from a machine gun.



Fixed ammunition, in metallic cartridge cases, is used. The projectiles are percussion shell, one pound in weight, the explosion of which gives an average of twenty-five killing pieces; and canister, which carry 28 bullets. The gun can easily be fired at the rate of 60 rounds a minute, and has an effective range of two miles. A battery of these guns would be self-protecting, and would not require Infantry support.

"AS AN ARTILLERY ARM FOR OUR NATIONAL MILITIA ORGANIZATIONS IT HAS AT PRESENT NO SUPERIOR."—Extract from annual report of Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army.

"THEY ARE THE MOST DESTRUCTIVE GUNS AGAINST TROOPS OF ANY THAT HAVE YET BEEN USED IN THE SERVICE OF OUR GOVERNMENT."—Extract from official report of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. Army.

These guns may be purchased direct from us, or states may procure them by requisition on the War Department, chargeable against their allotment of the annual appropriation for arming and equipping the militia.

## HOTCHKISS ORDNANCE CO., Limited,

702 Seventeenth Street,

WASHINGTON, D. C.



viceable walking shoes; men will carry canteens, packs with blankets, ponchos and overcoats, and rifles with slings and bayonets, belts, scabbards, cartridge boxes and 20 pounds of ammunition. Medical officers will carry the surgical field case and Hospital Corps men the pouches issued to them or their organization. If it be desired that troops turn out with more or less than the above, the orders will specify what is to be added or omitted. In the lower compartment of the pack will be carried rations when necessary, and the personal mess kit, consisting of meat-can, knife, fork and spoon; in the upper compartment will be placed underclothing and toilet articles. The cups will be fastened to the top blanket straps on the right of the packs and extra ammunition, if ordered, will be carried in the upper compartment. Each man should be provided with small bags for coffee, sugar, salt and pepper, which will be carried in the lower compartment of the pack, so that in case it becomes necessary for him to do his own cooking, he will have means to carry these small rations securely; and it is very desirable that a "hold all" should be provided by each man, in which to place and carry knife, fork and spoon, and needles, thread, buttons, pins, etc. The haversack will be carried only when it is not desirable or necessary to use the packs. To save much time and trouble in asking and answering questions a card containing the substance of this order will be posted on the inside of each locker, so that the men may know what is required of them when ordered out in field uniform and equipment.

#### Shooting Prizes—New York.

The prizes offered by the State of New York for the State and Brigade matches shot at Creedmoor in September last have been awarded to the winners, and are bronze trophies, purchased from Messrs. Tiffany & Co. The State prize, "El Mahdi," and principal of the three prizes, was awarded to the 12th Regiment. It is a magnificent bronze, by Henri Pie, of the Arabian prophet and chief who inspired and called his people to war. The figure stands fully 4 ft. 7 ins. high, the left hand upholding the standard surmounted by the well-known Arabian crescent. The hieroglyphics upon the standard are gilt, as are also the crescent and other embellishments. The long staff is of steel, beautifully inlaid with silver and copper in niello work. In the right hand of the figure is a scimitar held ready for action; its blade is also of niello work in steel. Arabian pistols with elaborate handles are thrust through the scabbard around the belt; and the turban, the mustache and pointed beard always characteristic of the Arabian warrior chief, and the warrior's cloak, all contribute to heighten the effect of this remarkably handsome piece. The prize of the 7th Regiment (1st Brigade) is a statuette of Brennus, a general of the Gallic Senones, and stands 2½ ft. high. The figure symbolizes the destruction of Rome, and as an example of the sculptor's art, it is a remarkable piece of work, notably in the strength of the features, in the wrath of their expression, and in the uplifted right hand, which is about to dash to pieces a Roman sword. Upon the base are the Latin words, "Vae victis!" the familiar exclamation of Brennus. At his feet lies the shattered plate, with the old initials of Rome, S. P. Q. R., meaning the "Senate and the People of Rome," and beneath him on the field is the eagle upholding the fasces, which were carried by the Romans above their standard.

The bronze awarded to the 23d Regiment, of Brooklyn, as the 2d Brigade prize, is a fine statuette of Orestes, standing 23½ ins. high. Orestes was a son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and the bronze depicts him standing with bowed head and clasped hands contemplating the woes that have brought him so much misery. It will be recalled that Clytemnestra murdered Orestes' father, and he avenged the crime by murdering his mother and her paramour. In the features of the statuette are vividly depicted all his sorrow and agony of mind. It is a well-executed bronze, and those interested in the subject will find much entertaining literature relating to it.

#### The Brigade Field Day.

Unfortunately, owing to the rain, the field instruction for the 1st Brigade, N. Y., ordered by General Fitzgerald to be held at the Van Courtlandt Park, on Thursday, Oct. 25, was abandoned. General Fitzgerald was early at his headquarters, from which word was sent to the several organizations to dismiss the parade, so that the men might be at home as early as possible. The manoeuvres planned promised to be very interesting and instructive, and, in brief, embodied the following:

During the movements ordered, the brigade was to be divided into two bodies as follows: A "Western Force," consisting of the 9th, 12th and 22d Regiments and the 8th Battalion of Infantry, the 1st Battery of Artillery, and a detachment of Troop A, who were to report to the Brigade Commander, General Fitzgerald; and an "Eastern Force," consisting of the 7th and 21st Regiments and 6th Battalion of Infantry, the 2d Battery and a detachment of Troop A, who were to report to Colonel Appleton. The "Western Force" were to detain at Riverdale, and be considered as the advance guard of a force landing from the Hudson River to attack New York by way of Kingsbridge. They were to move to find the enemy, to guard the landing of the troops, and ultimately to form the left flank of a force advancing on Kingsbridge. The "Eastern Force" were to detain at Williamsbridge and Woodlawn on the Harlem Railroad, their object being to find the enemy, to check his advance, and having united with a force coming from Kingsbridge by Broadway, to move as the right flank of this imaginary force to repel the attack of the "Western Force" on the city. The troops operating west of Broadway in the last stage of the movements are imagined. Major Andrews, Brigade Engineer, was detailed as Chief of Staff to the officer commanding the "Western Force," and Lieutenant-Colonel Olin, A. A. G., as Chief of Staff to the officer commanding the "Eastern Force." Major Perkins, Major Dana, and Major Appleton, of the Brigade Staff, were detailed to the commander of the "Eastern Force" as Aides-de-Camp. Commanding officers were directed to handle their men as if in the actual presence of an enemy, and not unnecessarily expose themselves, and were to make such tactical disposition as would enable them to carry out the instructions given with the least possible exposure of their men. The movements were to be executed deliberately. The firing of infantry and artillery to be slow and carefully aimed, the sights being properly adjusted. At the end of the manoeuvres, the commanding officers were ordered to reform their commands and march in column of regiments facing south, the men then being dismissed for dinner. After dinner, the brigade was to reform

for review by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and at the close of the review the several commands were to return to the city by the route by which they came. To avoid accident, it was decided not to bring opposing forces nearer to each other than 50 yards.

#### Massachusetts.

Adjutant-General Dalton, of Massachusetts, whose functions also include that of Inspector-General, has made a brief report on the mobilization of the State force at Boston, on Oct. 9, 1894, in which he states "that the troops assembled promptly as a whole, a few being late on account of non-arrival of trains. The attendance was very large. Discipline was excellent. The appearance of officers and men was soldierly; all were earnest for a good performance of duty. The duties of the day were most satisfactorily performed and the officers and men are congratulated. The militia of the commonwealth having shown what it can do in discipline, promptness and soldierly bearing, officers and men should feel it their duty to continue their efforts for the upholding of the standard attained."

#### Colonel Merriam's Report on the N. G., N. Y.

Col. H. C. Merriam, 7th U. S. Infantry, who was detailed to report on the New York Camp of Instruction, and render such service there as might be desired, has submitted a complete and interesting report to the War Department, in which he gives the strength, authorized and organized number, organization, and stations of the different commands, etc. He considers the Hospital Corps of the New York Guard "very well instructed and efficient," and the Signal Corps "well instructed, zealous and efficient." We make the quotations which follow from this report:

Capt. J. W. Dillenback's Battery, K, 1st U. S. Art., was in camp two weeks with State batteries, and rendered them most cordial and valuable assistance. Practically the entire organization was concentrated at Buffalo in August, 1892, within 48 hours. All officers and non-commissioned officers have the addresses of their subordinates; and squads being formed of men of contiguous residence, are rapidly assembled for service. I estimate that at least 95 per cent. of the organizations can be relied on for 60 days' active service in or out of the State.

Examples of emergency service in the past year: The 48th Separate Co. at Oswego was called out by the Sheriff to quell a riot at that place at 10 p. m., July 16. One platoon, one officer and 50 men reported in 30 minutes, and the remaining platoon, except one man not in the State, reported within one hour. This duty continued till July 21.

In the hands of troops at armories—cavalry and infantry—there are 30 rounds of ammunition per arm; artillery, 250 rounds of each class for the new breech-loading rifles, but this is all defective, and is to be replaced by the U. S. Ordnance Department. The old styles of guns are furnished with a limited supply of very old fixed ammunition. In reserve at the arsenal are 600,000 rounds of .50 calibre for small arms and Gatling guns. Probably several millions of small-arm cartridges could be supplied by purchase from the great cartridge factories of New York and Connecticut within ten hours. The State has on hand, serviceable, 350 conical wall tents, 700 wall tents, and 65 hospital tents, complete, also 350 additional conical wall tents, complete, ordered and awaiting delivery. No shelter tents at present on hand. Each company of State troops has recently been supplied with a complete outfit of field cooking and mess furniture, including fire-grates, all conforming substantially with those issued to the U. S. Army.

For 60 days' field service, each soldier should be furnished, besides his present supply, one pair of good marching shoes, one change of underclothing, 100 additional cartridges and half-shelter tent, besides rations.

Proficiency in individual drill, excellent; company drill, good; battalion, fair; regimental, poor. In some organizations the drill is excellent in all of the schools. A most noteworthy effort has been made to master the new extended order exercises, and with fair success.

At my suggestion, one day was given in each week to field exercises. The troops marched in field dress and equipment, including packs, in which some problem in minor tactics was executed, such as advance and rear guards, attack and defence of positions, bridges and defiles, outpost duty, etc. Some officers exhibited aptitude indicating study and practical application, while some failures proved the need of study and field practice. All were zealous to learn, and the object lessons will be helpful to study for future work.

Personal and Discipline.—Officers and enlisted men are selected with very great care, and with most excellent results. During the summer encampment of eight weeks, more than 8,000 officers and men were in camp, not less than one week each garrison. There was no drunkenness and not a single case of disorder. The town of Peekskill, near the camp, required no provost guard or patrols, and not a single case of disorder by soldiers was reported. No stronger command can be made for the personnel and discipline of the State troops of New York.

Both theoretical and practical instruction is required, and in camp was very systematically and zealously pursued, under expert instructors.

Guard duty was very thoroughly taught and was well performed, both by day and night. The maximum of instruction was given, and with results entirely satisfactory.

State owns no wagon transportation of any kind, but depends on hiring teams when wanted for service, including ambulances. The numerous railroads and improved interior waterways of the State are well known, and of very great capacity.

Nothing in the State Military Code provides for the troops being called into the service of the United States.

All latest maps of the State and of the United States are kept in the Adjutant-General's office. No attempt at making military maps for general use, beyond what is useful as practice for the troops. Topographical work is done in camp by the Signal Corps, and very well done.

Recommendations.—1st. That a larger share of the expense attending the support of the organized militia should be borne by the National Government.

2d. That Army officers of rank, experience, known energy and studious habits should be freely detailed for duty at State encampments when asked for. The detail of young officers for this duty, in no matter how meritorious individually, does not make the good results. Many officers of National Guard organizations, in the higher grades, have had experience in war, and they prefer instruction, especially if

it come through criticism, by officers of equal or greater experience.

The camp and military curriculum being prepared, the time is exclusively given to the most exact performance of every detail, leaving no time for mere display, and, in fact, I saw no inclination for it. Individuals of all grades seemed absorbed with intense desire to gain the maximum of strictly military knowledge and training.

If there is any weak point in this system, it is in the fact that it furnishes little actual practice for the administrative staff departments of the organizations while in camp. In answer, it may be said that these have practice in the journals of their commands coming to camp and returning to their stations, involving subsistence and obtaining and using the various kinds of transportation, exactly such practice as would fall to their hands at the first call to arms.

All points considered, I must say that I feel strongly impressed with the merits of the system, and believe it has yielded most valuable results in the formation and training of a most excellent body of State troops, an organization of which the State has great reason to be proud, and for which it owes, and I believe fully concedes, a debt of gratitude to Maj.-Gen. Josiah Porter, the able State Adjutant-General, and his assistants, under whose administration the system has been wrought out.

In closing this report, I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness for uniform courtesy and hospitality shown me by all officers and others with whom I came in contact while at the New York Camp, and especially for the zealous and hearty reception accorded every effort I made to aid them in their professional work.

#### Connecticut.

Adjutant-General Bradley, of Connecticut, announces that the drill season of the Connecticut National Guard will be resumed Nov. 1, 1894, and continue until June 1, 1895, with weekly evening drills of one hour and fifteen minutes each. Details are left to the Brigade Commander, Gen. George Haven, who will require special attention to be given to instruction in guard, outpost duty and extended order drill. The annual muster and inspection will be made between the 10th and 24th days of November, proximo, and will be in charge of the Brigade Commander, Capt. John Milton Thompson, U. S. Army, and Inspector Connecticut National Guard, will assist in the muster and inspection of the brigade.

#### Naval Militia.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Apparently there has been some trouble between Commander Merry and the commissioners appointed by the State of Massachusetts to investigate, on one side, and the cadets of the schoolship Enterprise on the other side, concerning the food aboard during the last cruise. The commissioners examined the cadets, 111 in all, and found that one barrel of beef and two barrels of bread had been spoiled and condemned. The cadets claim that they have on one or two occasions been put on half rations, and that one of them had to stand on engine-room watch after a breakfast of eight prunes. Commander Merry says that in his 20 odd years of service he had never known better food or more liberal quantities given out to men aboard ship. He referred to the men-of-war-men on the Enterprise to prove his claim. Youngsters who have been used to home fare must be prepared for a change if they wish to go on cadet cruises. It is an interesting fact that in reply to the questions by the commissioners as to whether they had gained any knowledge in their profession on the cruise, 110 out of 111 answered in the affirmative.

#### Various.

Out of 700 members the 9th N. Y. has 1 expert, 34 sharpshooters and 494 marksmen.

The State of New York has decided to equip every officer of the National Guard with a Colts revolver of Army pattern, .38 calibre.

Capt. F. G. Peoples, of Co. D, 47th N. Y., has resigned on account of illness. Co. D will hold a reception and entertainment on Nov. 15, at the armory.

Co. D, 14th N. Y., have elected Q. M. Sergt. F. H. Stevenson a 1st Lieutenant. The regiment will attend divine service at the Simpson M. E. Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 28.

Adjutant-General Prime, of Iowa, announces the following record of attendance at drills during the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1894: 1st Regiment, 72.31; 2d Regiment, 72.81; 3d Regiment, 65.58; 4th Regiment, 70.90.

The Cadet Corps of the 1st Battery, N. Y., will hold an exhibition drill and reception at the armory on the evening of Nov. 14. The corps drills regularly on every Thursday evening, and has room for a few more youths who have a liking for the artillery service.

Co. D, 12th N. Y., Captain Barnard, promise an unusually interesting entertainment at Central Opera House on East 67th street, N. Y., on the evening of Oct. 29, and a full house is promised. The entertainment consists of the play "Confederate Spy," followed by a reception. Officers from the 12th and many other military organizations will be among the guests.

The committee of the 71st N. Y. charged with selecting a candidate for junior Major have reported two candidates, viz., Capt. C. H. Smith, of Co. B, and Regimental Adjutant Wm. G. Bates, both good men and true. An election will probably be ordered for Oct. 30. Co. D will hold an election for 2d Lieutenant on Nov. 1. Colonel Greene has been tendered a dinner by his officers at the Hotel Savoy on the evening of Oct. 27.

A new independent military company has been organized in Chicago, to be known as the Chicago Continental Guard. It is a chartered organization, and it is to be comprised exclusively of members of the Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Capt. Samuel E. E. Gross is the commander of the new organization. An especially attractive element will be the uniforms, which are exact reproductions of the old continental uniforms, in striking contrast to all other present forms of dress, civil or military. The new troop hopes soon to reach 100 members.

There was an enthusiastic gathering of 7th Regiment veterans at the annual election held at Sherry's on Oct. 22, and the following gentlemen were elected to office for the ensuing year: Major, W. B. Coughtry; paymaster, Oscar Mohle; commissary, Richard L. Silsbury; chaplain, Rev. Claudius M. Roome; surgeon, M. Morris, M. D. Company Officers—Capt. A. H. Timpson, 3d; W. H. Riblet, 4th; O. L. Cozzens, 6th;

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F. W. Drake, 7th; P. F. Macdonald, 10th; Lieuts. F. M. Hook, 1st; John Oakey, 2d; R. S. Ferguson, 5th; H. B. Dick, 8th; M. C. Palmer, 9th. A supper was served after the election.

Corpl. De Witt C. Falls, of Co. K, 7th N. Y., has been appointed a battalion Sergeant-Major.

The fair of the 13th N. Y., Colonel Austen, which was opened on Oct. 22, and continued during the week, proved a great success, and netted a snug sum for the regimental treasury. On the opening night of the fair, Park Commissioner Squier, on behalf of the building committee, turned the new armory over to Colonel Austen, who responded appropriately in a short address. Gen. J. B. Woodward addressed the large assembly and declared the fair opened, at which the drums beat and the band struck up "Hurrah for the Old 13th." The entire floor of the large drill hall was covered with handsomely decorated and brilliantly lighted booths, and there were amusements of various descriptions.

#### THE NAVAL MILITIA, NEW YORK.

On Thursday, Oct. 25, the 1st Naval Battalion S. N. Y., was inspected at quarters in full dress, with leggings and overcoats, by Inspector-General McGrath. Following this the 1st Division drilled with single sticks on the spar deck, the 2d Division at artillery on the gun deck, the 3d Division at great guns on the gun deck, and the 4th Division at seamanship and navigation on mess deck. Later a "brigade square" was formed, 1st, 3d and 4th divisions as infantry on the spar deck, and the 2d division as artillery on the gun deck.

Two weeks ago Admiral Luce made a similar inspection of the battalion, and was much interested in the drills and work of the organization. The New Hampshire is in first-class condition and the Battalion take great pride in keeping her shipshape, and are constantly making improvements. The probable team to play the team at the Navy Yard will be Seville (center), R. G. Holcomb, L. G. Stoeneger, R. T. Tompkinson, L. T. Schofield, R. E. Sturgis, L. E. Pope (capt.), Beall (quarter-back), L. H. Lee, R. H. Worthley, Aufmann (full-back).

#### Coming Events.

Oct. 22 to 27.—Grand fair 13th N. Y., at armory.  
Oct. 28.—Parade of 14th N. Y. for divine service.  
Oct. 29.—Presentation of play "Confederate Spy," by Co. D, 12th N. Y., at Central Opera House, N. Y. City.  
Oct. 30.—Competition for Governor's Cup, N. Y. Guard, at Creedmoor.  
Oct. 31.—Dance Co. C, 12th N. Y., at armory.  
Oct. 31.—Sociable of Co. K, 9th N. Y., at armory.  
Nov. 3.—Entry of 23d N. Y. into its new armory on Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.  
Nov. 14.—Drill and reception of 1st Battery, N. Y. Cadets, at armory 334 W. 44th St.

Nov. 14 to 29.—Fair of 23d N. Y. at new armory.  
Nov. 15.—Reception of Co. D, 47th N. Y., at armory.  
Nov. 21.—Ball, Co. B, 9th N. Y., at Webster Hall.  
Nov. 24.—Formal opening of the new armory of the 13th N. Y. on Sumner Ave., Brooklyn.  
Nov. 28.—Ball of Co. A, 9th N. Y., at armory.  
Dec. 8.—Winter games 7th N. Y., at armory.

#### THE MERRIAM PACK.

Hdqrs. O. Nat. G., A. G. O., Portland, Ore., Oct. 4, 1894.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:  
I enclose herewith a copy of Col. Charles F. Beebe's report upon the test given the Merriam pack, and I beg to add that since the test 400 packs have been ordered from T. B. Peddie & Co. Military authorities differ as to the advisability of anything in the way of knapsack for troops. My own experience during the war was that the old knapsack, while forming a good receptacle for the "junk" incident to a soldier's life, was cumbersome and troublesome on the march, and in my short career of 18 months, which history shows ended the war, I threw away seven knapsacks, but obtained others without any trouble, sometimes making quite a profit in the exchange and sometimes otherwise. I believe now that the Merriam pack overcomes all the disadvantages of the old knapsack, and that it should be adopted and worn, not only in the Army, but by the National Guard, Mr. Zogbaum's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
R. W. MITCHELL,  
Adjt.-General.

Hdqrs. 1st Infantry, O. N. G., Portland, Ore., Aug. 9, 1894.

The Adjutant-General, O. N. G.  
Sir: I have the honor to report that Co. G, of this regiment, to whom were issued 60 Merriam packs, received from your office some weeks ago, have been fitted with same. The packs give the utmost satisfaction, and their superiority for purposes involved are apparent alike to officers and men. The satisfactory result of the examination of the pack was greatly facilitated by a most intelligent explanation of its merits by Lieutenant Lasseigne, U. S. Army, who courteously visited the armory for this purpose. I cannot assure you too earnestly of my gratification at the action of the Military Board under which an equipment of the State service with those admirable packs is rendered possible, and I urgently but respectfully recommend that the necessary number of packs to complete the equipment of this regiment be issued with the least possible delay. I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) CHAS. F. BEEBE, Colonel.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. I. S.—The sentence of Judge-Advocate General Swain expires Feb. 24, 1897, but he will be retired for age Dec. 22, 1896.

W.—When will there be a vacancy in West Point for Congressman Harry Bingham's District in Philadelphia, Pa.? Answer.—In 1899.

B. N. J. asks when will the next appointment to West Point be made from the State of Washington? Answer.—The first vacancy will occur in 1896.

WEST POINTER.—Is there a colored man who is a member of the present fourth class at West Point? Answer.—There is no colored cadet at the Military Academy at present.

J. M. asks which of the first fifteen Congressional districts of New York will have vacancies to fill by cadet appointments at the U. S. Naval Academy next June? Answer.—The 9th district is now vacant.

M. F. W.—The "Extracts from the Drill Regulations" are out of print. The cheapest edition now published is the complete edition, bound in Bristol board, price, 30c. For sale by the Army and Navy Journal.

L. F.—You are entitled to vote if you are a citizen at any place in the United States where you have a legal residence, but your service in the Army does not give you a residence in any place, nor does it deprive you of the residence you had at the time you entered the service.

S. C.—The Brigadier-Generals in order of service in Regular Army and Volunteers stand as follows: McCook 42 years, Ruger 39 years, Wheaton 39 years, Merritt 34 years, Brooke 33 years, Otis 32 years. As they stand on the Army list: Ruger, Merritt, Brooke, McCook, Wheaton and Otis.

S. F.—The clause of the act of Aug. 6, 1894, referred to reads: The Secretary of War shall cause to be investigated by the Inspection Department of the Army, or otherwise, and shall report to Congress at its next regular session, as to the number of civil employees of the Army, their distribution, the necessity for their employment, and the cost attending the same.

OLD SUBSCRIBER asks what is the date limit to which war service is counted double for the benefits of retiring, to enlisted men of the Army and Marine Corps? Answer.—By a decision of the Secretary of War on Jan. 5, 1891, it is held that to entitle the applicant to double time for service after April 2, 1890, it must appear affirmatively that such service was rendered in the State of Texas.

SIGNAL asks where he can obtain a book of instruction on military signaling? Answer.—The following are excellent works on the subject, "Manual of Military Signaling," by Lieutenants Handholtz and Morton, Fort Thomas, Newport.

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"The Quadrupeds of North America," entertaining and up-to-date chapters on animals, will be contributed during the year by the well-known naturalist Prof. W. T. Hornaday, and Theodore Roosevelt will write a series to be called "Hero-Tales from American History," recounting famous deeds of heroism which young people ought to know more about. The series on "Historic Dwarfs" will be continued, and Prof. Brander Matthews will include in his entertaining papers on "The Great American Authors" accounts of the lives of Bryant, Emerson, Longfellow, Hawthorne, Whittier, Poe, and Lowell.

#### Five Serial Stories

are among the features: one called "Chris and the Wonderful Lamp" recounts the marvelous adventures of a modern boy who became the accidental purchaser of Aladdin's lamp. A delightful story of college girls, "The Three Freshmen," will appeal to every girl; and "Teddy and Carrots," James Otis's serial of newsboy life, will be read by every boy. A serial story by Frances Courtenay Baylor is to appear.

"West Point" will receive attention from Lieut. Putnam, and *Life on a Man-of-War* will be described by Ensign Ellicott, of the flag-ship "Chicago." Stories of Famous Horses in history and mythology—Bucephalus, Napoleon's and Sheridan's horses, etc.—will be told. City Fire Departments will be treated, and The Boys' Brigade. More of Palmer Cox's famous "Brownies" are promised.

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VETERAN asks if the new State long-service medals which have just been adopted, by the National Guard of New York, are to be given to men now out of the service who have served ten years or more, or only to those who are now doing active duty in the National Guard? Answer.—The medals are to be awarded to men now in the service and such others as may re-enlist for the prescribed term. See Army and Navy Journal, Oct. 20, page 124.

F. S. R. asks when should a first sergeant of infantry wear a sword and when a rifle? Is he entitled to a sword at any time, and if swords are issued to him should he retain a rifle also, and if he has to have both, when should he use each? Answer.—The sword is not now, nor has it been for many years, part of the equipment of a first sergeant in the Regular Army. The rod-bayonet is a combined ramrod and bayonet. It has no scabbard and is adapted for use with the Springfield rifle, and called the rod-bayonet rifle. Some companies of the U. S. Infantry are armed with this rifle and have experimented with it.

A. B. X.—An officer on detached duty and beyond the reach of an Army Surgeon, is entitled to medical attendance and medicines for himself at government expense, under A. R., 1636, and the account should be forwarded to the Surgeon-General, made out under instructions of A. R. 1637, and in accordance with the notes on the blank form No. 26, Med. Dept. It is the custom of service for the medical officer at a military post to furnish medical attendance and medicines to the families of officers and soldiers, but no bills for this service are paid by the U. S. except for officers and soldiers on duty. See A. R. 1641, and note 3 on blank form 26 (S. G. 6) which reads: "Bills for medical attendance or medicines for families or servants of officers cannot be paid by the United States."

#### TESTS OF MIDVALE PLATES.

The Navy Department has received a report from Lieut. N. E. Mason, Inspector in charge at the Indian Head Proving Grounds, on the test of the thin shield plates tempered at the Washington Navy Yard. These plates are of chrome steel,  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. in thickness, and were manufactured by the Midvale Steel Works and the Brooklyn Chrome Steel Co. There are other plates of like thickness which will also be tested. Lieutenant Mason reports that the plates were mounted and tested in the same manner as before treatment, inclined 40° on the service 6-pdr. mount for the inclined fire, and attacked by the 1-pdr. R. F. gun. For the normal fire the plates were placed normally to the line of fire, the  $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. plates being attacked by the 1-pdr. and the  $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. plates by the service 6-mm. rifle. The gun used, Hotchkiss 1-pdr. R. F. G., No. 3, on recoil mount, was distant from plate 112 ft. The plates failed to come up to expectation. The first shot struck the Midvale  $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. chrome steel plate, inclined 40 degs., with a striking velocity of 1,430 ft.-sec., glancing on plate and breaking up, making a gouge 1 in. deep, and making a through crack 4 ins. long, running through impact. Round 2 gave like results.

Round 3.—Plate inclined 40 degrees; striking velocity,

1,750 ft.-sec. Shell smashed out a piece of plate  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 6$  ins., pieces of the plate cutting the saddle underneath. Plate cracked through from impact to bottom; also two through cracks developed to right of impact, each 2 ins. long.

Round 4.—Plate normal to line of fire; striking velocity, 932 ft.-sec. Shell struck the plate normally. Point of shell barely got through the plate, shell rebounding across the valley. Plate cracked through from impact  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ins. downwards, and from impact to top of plate. Two through cracks developed from impact, 1 and 2 ins. long, respectively. This plate, or rather the right hand and upper part of it, had evidently been improved by retreatment. The lower part of the plate was evidently too brittle.

#### TEST OF MIDVALE $\frac{1}{4}$ -IN. CHROME STEEL PLATE.

Round 1.—Plate inclined 40 degrees; striking velocity, 683 ft.-sec. Shell penetrated plate and broke up, probably against the Harvey plate in rear, which it struck. Shothole about  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$  ins. A small piece of plate, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ins. square, broke out over the hole, and two through cracks,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ins. long each, were developed. There was no noticeable difference between the results of this shot and the corresponding shot before the plate was treated.

Same Plate Attacked Normally by 6-mm. Projectiles.—Plate normal to line of fire; service 6-mm. rifle; muzzle velocity, 2,650 ft.-sec. One bullet perforated the plate at 150 yards. The second bullet almost perforated it at the same range. Before this plate was treated, the 6-mm. rifle failed to penetrate it at 100 yards.

#### TEST OF BROOKLYN $\frac{1}{4}$ -IN. CHROME STEEL PLATE.

Round 1.—Plate inclined 40 degrees; striking velocity, 1,256 ft.-sec. Shell struck plate breaking out an irregular piece of plate about  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  ins. Plate cracked through from impact to top, and 4 ins. downward from impact. The results of this shot were about the same as those of corresponding shot before the plate was treated, except that the plate was not so badly cracked as before. As this plate made such a poor showing, the normal shot was omitted.

#### TEST OF BROOKLYN $\frac{1}{4}$ -IN. CHROME STEEL PLATE.

Round 1.—Plate inclined 40 degrees; striking velocity, 578 ft.-sec. Shell glanced and broke up, making a gouge  $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. deep. Through crack in plate 7 ins. long through impact, and another through crack 2 ins. long 3 ins. to the left of the impact. Broke off a piece at top of plate about 6 ins. long and 1 in. wide, previously cracked. This shot did not crack the plate as badly as the corresponding shot, marked 1-A, fired before the plate was treated.

Plate normal to line of fire; service 6-mm. rifle; muzzle velocity, 2,650 ft.-sec. Bullets perforated plate twice at 50 yards; failed to perforate twice at 100 yards. Before this plate was treated the 6-mm. rifle perforated it at 150 yards.

The Department is not satisfied with the test and has ordered more plates of the same character.

A story is related of a Highland soldier whose attention was attracted by an officer of the Salvation Army. "There," said the officer, "is a soldier of the Queen, but I am a soldier of the King of Kings." In language more forcible than polite, the Highland soldier said, "Yes, but you're a good long way from your barracks."

#### A STORY OF OLD HICKORY.

(From the Washington Post.)

Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, was over at the White House one day with some important papers for the President to sign, among them being a court-martial findings.

"Cass, what is this?" inquired Jackson, as he was about to write his name to the document.

"It is a court-martial," answered Cass.

"What have I to do with it?" asked the President.

"It dismisses an officer from the service, and the President must sign such orders."

Jackson toyed with the paper and said, musingly, "Dismisses him from the Army, eh? Why?"

"Drunkness; getting drunk and falling down on parade, or something of that kind," answered the Secretary.

"Who ordered the court?" asked Jackson.

"General Scott," answered Cass.

"Who is it?" inquired the President, with more interest.

"Inspector-General Kraun," replied Cass.

"What!" shouted Jackson. "My old friend Kraun! Cass, just read what that paper says."

The Secretary read the usual form of the court-martial sentence in such cases. The President then took the paper and wrote across the bottom where he was about to sign his name:

"The within findings are disapproved, and Colonel Kraun is restored to his duty and rank."

He passed the paper back to Secretary Cass, and said with his usual vehemence:

"By the Eternal! Cass, when you and Scott serve your country as well as that man has you can get drunk on duty every day."

This is a good story, but there has never been an officer of the name of Kraun in our Army.—Editor Journal.

#### DR. HOLMES AND THE REBEL GENERALS.

(From The Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appeal.)

In January, 1888, Mr. W. O. Skelton, of Richmond, wrote to Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, expressing surprise that in his novel, "The Guardian Angel," he should have put the Confederate Generals in the same category with John L. Sullivan, Captain Kidd, and men of like character. The following paragraph in the novel suggested the letter:

"Indeed, women rather take to terrible people. Prize fighters, pirates, highwaymen, rebel Generals, grand Turks and Bluebeards generally have a fascination for the sex."

Dr. Holmes promptly replied, and the letter was not given to the press until now. It is as follows:

"I do not remember the passage you refer to, but I cannot attribute any importance to it now, remembering when it was written. I never think of asking my son to show me the five air holes made in his skin by our friends of the other side, or of worrying over many sharp expressions used by me before those old bullet wounds had healed and were forgotten."

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## MILITARY AND NAVAL INVENTIONS.

Patents granted Oct. 23, 1894. Printed copies can be had for 15 cents each of Glasscock & Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

C. S. Hisey, Aurora, Ind.; five patents; cartridge loading machines.

C. F. Wiebach and A. A. Koellhoffer, Vailsburg, N. J.; igniting spring gun.

J. S. Martin, Snohomish, Wash.; marine propulsion.

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## MARRIED.

HAZZARD—HEDLEY.—At St. Mark's Church, New York, Oct. 24, 1894, Lieutenant Samuel C. Hazzard, 1st U. S. Art., to Miss Agnes S. Hedley.

WATT—DAVIS.—At York, Pa., Oct. 16, 1890, Asst. Naval Constructor Richard Morgan Watt to Miss Bessie M. Davis.

## BIRTHS.

LEYDEN.—At Fort Sherman, Idaho, Oct. 15, 1894, to the wife of Lieut. J. A. Leyden, 4th Inf., a son.

WOOD.—Oct. 22, 1894, to the wife of Lieut. Albert Norton Wood, U. S. Navy, a son.

## DIED.

ACHESON.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 20, 1894, at 6:35 o'clock, Sophie Reiter, wife of Judge M. W. Acheson, U. S. Circuit Court, and sister of Comdr. George C. Reiter, U. S. Navy.

HAULSIR.—At his residence, in Jersey City, Oct. 18, 1894, of pneumonia, Capt. Joseph A. Haulsire, Master of the Q. M. D. steamer in New York Harbor, General Meigs.

GREEN.—At Mora, N. M., Oct. 13, Henry Hall Green, Cadet U. S. M. A., from 1841 to 1843, and 2d Lieutenant 15th Inf. from August, 1847, to August, 1848.

HOUSE.—At Fort Huachuca, Arizona, Oct. 21, 1894, R. S. House.

JOHNS.—At Washington, D. C., Oct. 18, 1894, William Brooke Johns, formerly Captain 3d U. S. Infantry.

MAHON.—At Washington, D. C., Oct. 15, 1894, Jane Owen Mahon, mother of the wife of Capt. Robert Craig, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

McEWAN.—At Washington, D. C., Oct. 18, 1894, Chief Engr. Henry D. McEwan, U. S. Navy, retired.

PEGRAM.—At Norfolk, Va., Oct. 24, 1894, Capt. Robt. Blair Pegram, formerly Lieutenant, U. S. N.

RAYNOLDS.—At Detroit, Mich., Oct. 18, 1894, Brerret Brig.-Gen. Wm. F. Reynolds, Colonel, Corps of Engineers, retired.

RICE.—At Bakersfield, Cal., July 14, 1894, Frances Alice Rice, youngest daughter of Lieut. Frank S. and Mrs. Alice Rice.

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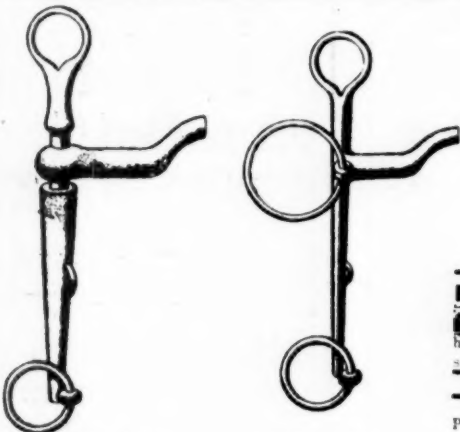
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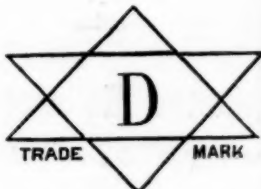
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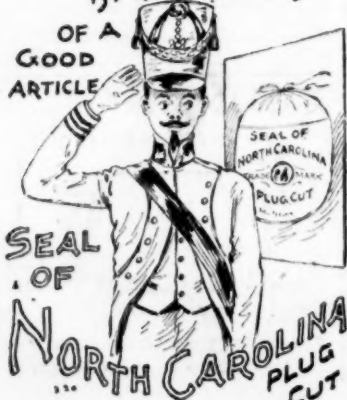
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